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'FABRICATION' OF USSR ARMS VIOLATIONS DECRIED

PM041323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "White House Anti-Soviet Fabrication"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has issued another anti-Soviet fabrication on the eve of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space armaments. The White House published President Reagan's report to Congress on imaginary "violations" of obligations in the field of arms control by the Soviet Union.

But it is evident from the report itself that the United States does not have any facts to support the thesis. And it could not be otherwise -- such facts simply do not exist. As a matter of fact, the fabrication's authors themselves are constantly forced to admit this, acknowledging in their own hand that their accusations against the USSR are "written on the wind," as the saying goes. For example, while accusing the Soviet Union of "violating" international agreements on chemical and bacteriological weapons, the authors of the report admit: "There is no confirmation whatsoever of the use of chemical and toxic weapons in Cambodia, Laos, and Afghanistan." All other accusations contained in the report are also unfounded and farfetched: There is not a single authentic fact there capable of corroboration.

So why did Washington need this crude fabrication? By publishing the report, which in contrast with the majority of previous creations of that kind is not secret and is clearly intended for "wide consumption", the Washington administration is striving to divert public attention from its own highly unseemly "service record" in fulfilling arms control obligations and, at the same time, to prepare the ground for further violations by the United States.

In this connection, observers draw attention to the fact that the onslaught of unjustified accusations against the USSR is concentrated above all on the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limitation of antimissile defense systems. And, it is this precise treaty, concluded in 1972, that has become the principal target of attacks by the Pentagon, which regards it as the chief obstacle in the path of its preparations for the accelerated militarization of outer space, including the deployment of a large-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements.

It is quite obvious as well that in publishing this fabrication, Washington clearly aims to sour the atmosphere on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. talks, which open in Geneva in March, and thus hamper the attainment of mutually acceptable accords in Geneva on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

Bogachev Criticizes Claim

LD021502 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1407 GMT 2 Feb 85

["Washington's Latest Forgery" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb (TASS) -- TASS observer on military affairs Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The present U.S. Administration is not spoiling the public with a great variety of its behavioral stereotypes in the political arena. For example, observers know exactly that discussion in the U.S. Congress about allocations for military expenditure are unfailingly preceded by the latest unbridled campaign about the "Soviet military threat."

Every time Washington gets ready to put the skids under yet another international agreement on reducing the danger of nuclear war, or to carry out this or that military action undermining such accords -- and this has been taking place too often in recent times -- the latest presidential report is dragged out into the world about "violations by the Soviet Union of its pledges on the control of weapons." Usually, according to the nature and content of accusations aimed at the Soviet Union, one can infallibly determine which of the agreements still in force Washington plans to sacrifice for the sake of carrying out its militaristic plans.

It follows from the new report entitled "Violation by the Soviet Union of Its Obligations," published in Washington yesterday, that the Reagan administration now intends to blow up the treaty on the limitation of [antimissile defense] systems, concluded in 1972, which is one of the most effective and efficacious Soviet-U.S. agreements on curbing the arms race. This treaty has so far been the main barrier to Washington's implementation of its crazy plans for militarizing near-earth space and for preparing for "star wars."

It should be noted that in getting this new propagandist campaign underway to "justify" the United States' destructive activity in the sphere of international agreements, Washington's representatives are not taking much trouble to make sure that their arguments add up. The world has long since become accustomed to the crude falsifications contained in American memorandums and notes, which the U.S. Administration sends to Congress or to the United Nations about the Soviet Union's violations of its obligations, which have allegedly taken place. In the past 4 years no one in the world has taken them seriously.

This time Washington really has surpassed itself in hypocrisy and demagogy. At the end of October last year, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger publicly stated that the Reagan administration regards the treaty limiting antimissile systems as "a pseudo-agreement on arms control," and stressed that the United States would have to "seek something better" than this agreement. Earlier, his deputy Fred Ikle frankly admitted that Washington would continue to raise the question of renouncing certain agreements if these stood in the way of implementing the Pentagon's plans. Now the U.S. side, which uses all available channels absolutely every day to declare its intention to deploy a large-scale space-based antimissile system over the entire territory of the United States, thus violating the open-ended agreement of 1972, is voicing "concern" over unproven "data," which the U.S. side itself has fabricated, about the USSR's preparations for the establishment of an antimissile system over its entire territory.

The Soviet Union most categorically refutes these fantastical claims by Washington. The USSR has never violated and does not intend to violate its obligations under treaties and agreements which bear its signature and the signatures of other states. The world would be more secure and stability and trust between states would be materially strengthened if the Reagan administration were finally to get down to improving its odious service record of violating obligations it accepted and make use of the possibilities opening at present for rectifying its reputation as a partner in arms limitations and reductions talks.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON RESPONDING TO U.S. SDI

PM031940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Peace to the Earth and to Space!"]

[Text] Comrade K.U. Chernenko's answers to questions from a correspondent of the American CNN television company are being discussed with great interest throughout the world.

On the eve of the new Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons, the peoples want to know the authoritative Soviet assessment of their prospects and the priority tasks facing the world today.

The international reactions reflect the tremendous authority of the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy, the authority of the words and actions of the CPSU and the Soviet state. In broad foreign political and public circles the Soviet leader's answers have been interpreted as a document of great international significance. They voiced the harsh truth about the lethal danger of imperialism's bellicose policy for mankind. At the same time they clearly pointed to real possibilities and ways of radically improving the international situation, preventing an arms race in space, and halting it on earth. People of goodwill are inspired by the unbending faith in man's reason and the realistic conviction that the peoples are capable of coping with the historic task of eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe and ensuring reliable peace and international security.

"People are not simply aware of the dramatic nature of our times," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted. "They are realizing increasingly precisely where the watershed lies between the two main courses in policy -- the policy of peace and the line which aims to prepare for war. Peoples and governments are speaking out resolutely in favor of the improvement of the international situation, the ending of the arms race, a peaceful outer space, and the removal of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth."

The Soviet Union's approach is fully consonant with these just aspirations. Moreover, its efforts are aimed directly at translating them into reality. The priority task along this path is the elaboration of effective accords in order to prevent an arms race in space and end it on earth.

The fact that an opportunity now exists for a serious and fruitful examination of these questions is welcomed in all countries. This opportunity has been objectively provided by the accord on the objective and subject of the upcoming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. This accord incorporates the correct scheme, and essentially the only possible one in present conditions, for solving the problem of nuclear and space arms. At this time nuclear arms cannot be limited, or especially, reduced without adopting effective measures precluding the militarization of space. This is an organic interconnection and it is precisely recorded in the well-known Soviet-U.S. joint statement.

Another fundamental factor is that the ultimate result of the sides' efforts in the arms limitation and reduction field must be the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. This is no problem for our country with its inherent peace-loving nature and absence of any groups profiting from the arms race. On the contrary, it is a long-desired objective. The Soviet Union has consistently and persistently advocated the destruction of nuclear weapons since the moment they emerged. It is another matter when it comes to the United States, which until recently refused to even talk about the complete elimination of nuclear arsenals.

The importance of the basis that has been worked out is understood; it makes it possible to conduct the talks seriously and purposefully. A great deal of difficult work lies ahead, but the complexities that exist are surmountable. It is important to honestly comply with the accord reached in January and strictly sustain [vyderzhivat] it in all its parts in practice. What is needed is goodwill, a readiness for reasonable compromises, and strict observance of the principles of equality and identical security. The Soviet Union has all this. It is up to Washington.

Unfortunately, certain circumstances there cannot fail to arouse caution. The high-speed American arms production line is not slowing down.

Administration representatives are campaigning for the implementation of the notorious "strategic defense initiative" concept, although no torrents of words can camouflage its aggressive essence. The "star wars" plan is an attempt to acquire for the United States the possibility of inflicting a nuclear strike in the hope of impunity by taking shelter from retribution behind an antimissile space "shield." What we see here is the same old course aimed at achieving decisive military superiority for American imperialism with all the ensuing dangerous consequences for the cause of peace and the peoples' freedom. The Soviet Union is resolutely against such a concept and such plans.

How many times has the United States already made a most serious miscalculation in taking our sincere interest in ending the arms race as a sign of weakness and spurring on new military programs? Some people are now also making this kind of interpretation of the Soviet appeal for the nonmilitarization of space. It has long been time for it to be correctly understood that it is not because the USSR will not be able to respond to these plans of Washington that it is so sharply opposed to the arms race spreading to space. If we are forced to do so we, as on several occasions in the past, will do everything necessary to protect our security and also the security of our allies.

Mankind has a vital interest in ensuring that the war threat does not grow. The militarization of space would inevitably lead to this and become the catalyst for an uncontrolled arms race in every area [po vsem napravleniyam]. No one must be lulled by propaganda alleging that the United States' space plans are innocuous and designed for "defense" and "as yet" only boil down to a pure research project. History provides a harsh reminder of how the one-time Manhattan scientific project turned into a nuclear hell for the inhabitants of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. To prevent a new terrible danger for mankind, this time coming from space, is a command of the times and of reason.

The peoples react with gratitude and hope to the Soviet Union's line on fundamental questions on whose resolution the very future of human civilization depends. All Soviet people unanimously approve and ardently support the firm course of their own party and state aimed at curbing the arms race and ensuring peace. Together with the whole of peace-loving mankind they demand the elimination of the nuclear threat and the safeguarding of peaceful outer space for the benefit of all people on earth.

GENEVA FORUM OPENING IN IMPROVED ATMOSPHERE

LD041119 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Geneva February 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The scheduled session of the Geneva disarmament conference is due to open on Tuesday. Attending the conference are delegations from 40 countries, including from the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, the Western powers, including the USA, as well as the PRC and a large group of non-aligned states of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America. The conference is considered to be the only forum discussing on a multilateral and regular basis questions pertaining to a limitation of the arms race and disarmament.

Numerous resolutions aimed at lessening the threat of nuclear war and reducing weapons, which were adopted at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, are evidence of the significance attached to these problems by the world community. Most of these decisions have a direct bearing on the work of the Geneva forum.

They are, in particular, the resolution on preventing the arms race in outer space, immediate termination of and a ban on the nuclear weapons tests, prevention of nuclear war, renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, etc.

The participants in the conference have the proposals of the socialist countries practically on all issues. A whole number of useful initiatives has been tabled by the "Group of 21" of neutral and non-aligned states. Yet, progress is hampered by the stand of the USA and its allies, which either openly pursue a negative policy, or try to drown them in endless procedural discussions. Yet, the voice of the world public demanding specific and effective actions to ensure the sacred right of the peoples -- the right to peace -- rings out ever stronger. A fresh confirmation of this has been the Delhi declaration of the leaders of six states. Four of them -- India, Mexico, Argentina, and Sweden -- take an active part in the work of the Geneva conference.

The attainment of the Soviet-American accord on holding talks on nuclear and outer space weapons has contributed to improving the atmosphere, in which the disarmament problems are being discussed. U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar stressed the interconnection between these talks and discussion of disarmament problems on a multilateral basis. He expressed the hope that the upcoming session of the Geneva conference presents a fresh opportunity for vigorous actions to ensure disarmament. In other words, the delegates to the Geneva forum have every opportunity to fulfill the mandate of the U.N. General Assembly. They have enough experience and specific draft documents which may be used as a basis for agreements. Now it takes political will on the part of a certain group of states to carry out this mandate.

NATO MISSILE DEPLOYMENT TO JEOPARDIZE TALKS

LD012302 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov writes:

Now that the new Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear arms -- strategic and medium-range ones, are drawing nearer, the United States has not halted the deployment of its "Pershing-2" and "Tomahawk" nuclear missiles in Britain, FRG and Italy and also tries to bring pressure on the Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands to compel them to implement NATO's schedule and admit cruise missiles into their territories in the near future.

And the United States uses a strange reasoning that the implementation of the plan of the NATO command for the deployment of new nuclear weapons will, allegedly, promote the success of the Soviet-U.S. talks.

Washington, specifically, attacked its junior partner in NATO, Belgium. After the United States failed to compel the Belgian authorities to agree to start deploying U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles without delay, other NATO countries joined at Washington's bid in the campaign of pressure, stressing that not keeping up with the schedule of the missile deployment, would, allegedly, have a negative effect on the Soviet-U.S. talks. NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington demanded that Belgium should unswervingly observe NATO's schedule for the deployment of 48 "Tomahawk" missiles in Belgium. The FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that the fulfillment of this plan "would be an important factor in the talks between the USA and the USSR."

There is no doubt that the continuation of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in NATO countries does no good for the Soviet-U.S. talks whose task, specifically, includes reduction of those weapons systems.

The deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapon systems in Europe, quite the contrary, will complicate the situation, and the continuation of the deployment of those nuclear weapons systems would jeopardize the talks which are to be started in accordance with the agreement reached in Geneva.

PARKHOMENKO QUESTIONS U.S. AIMS AT GENEVA

OW021349 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Feb 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Boris Parkhomenko commentary]

[Text] [Announcer] The United States and its allies have started a large-scale propaganda campaign in order to justify their program for increasing nuclear armaments.

[Parkhomenko] Good evening comrades. The main component of the program is the production and deployment of the newest ICBM's, the MX, and the creation in space of systems for detecting and destroying enemy missiles. These kinds of large-scale military projects require huge funds, and the White House has not been stingy. In the draft budget for the next fiscal year, which will be submitted to Congress on Monday, there is a request for providing the Pentagon with no more and no less than $300 billion.

However it is not so easy to convince sober-minded people in the United States about the rationality of the new, and in this case particularly dangerous, round in the arms race. This is why the U.S. President and his closest aides literally twist the arms of any doubting members of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee. Following the defense secretary, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz came out with a statement in which he grieved over the time wasted, and again frightened Americans with the Soviet military threat and the nuclear superiority of Warsaw Pact countries. Carrington, NATO secretary general, is echoing his transatlantic allies. He considers that the space weapons issue must be completely removed from the Geneva talks agenda, as banning them will deprive the allies from real advantages.

All these statements cannot but fail to worry the world community. And, they raise a very justified question: Are the United States and its allies really ready to hold a constructive dialogue in Geneva, or are they only trying to gain time for increasing their nuclear might?

REQUIREMENTS FOR SUCCESSFUL ARMS TALKS VIEWED

LD022027 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 2 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by political observer Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Hello comrades: As you know, the Soviet-U.S. talks will begin on 12 March. Nonetheless, already today everyone is thinking, discussing, and making conjectures on how the talks will go; what road they will take. Naturally, everyone is concerned about the results that will be reached in Geneva. Such concerns are quite understandable; such worries are well-founded. Too much is at stake in the talks at this crucial moment of history -- crucial for mankind. The subject of Geneva is today invariably present during meetings between statesmen, as has recently been the case in Delhi; at representative international forums in Stockholm, Vienna, and Athens.

Naturally, reports from Moscow and Washington attract special attention. That is why Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's answers to the questions of the correspondent from the U.S. TV company CNN are big news today; a most important piece of news. The Soviet Union is doing everything for success in the talks. The Soviet leader reckons that conditions exist for a fruitful examination of the question of preventing the arms race in space and of halting it on earth -- such is the essence of the first foreign reaction, if one is to put it briefly.

Numerous observers draw attention to the fact that Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's answers emphasize the idea of creating a favorable atmosphere in Geneva; that they emphasize how the Soviet delegation is being given clear-cut instructions to observe honestly the accord reached between the USSR and the United States concerning talks on questions pertaining to universal security.

It became know this week that the U.S. President also gave directions to his representatives. Well, he said in particular: If there is no good agreement, get up from the table and return home. This is rather strange logic. One can discern here a clear allusion to the alleged intractability and intransigence of the Soviet delegation. Western propaganda men strenuously peddle this kind of idea. Moreover, it is as if the American side were reserving the right to slam the door shut.

Generally speaking, over the recent period, numerous officials in Washington, including those concerned with the talks, have been trying from the start to darken the mood of the people, to get the public used to the idea that there are no prospects. It is alleged that the talks promise to be protracted and fruitless -- and for this reason it is necessary to continue to escalate the nuclear arms race and develop space programs, including the aggressive star wars doctrine.

In light of such a position, we are even more keenly aware that the talks in Geneva will hardly be easy. There are quite a few difficulties along their path. But they can be overcome, says Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. For this to happen both sides must have goodwill, must be ready for sensible compromises, and must strictly observe the principle of equality and equal security.

SHULTZ, WEINBERGER SUPPORT FOR MX CONDEMNED

LD012342 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state, Shultz, and Defense Secretary Weinberger spoke to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. They declaimed in favor of fully implementing the program for the constructing and deploying MX first-strike ICBM's and in all ways praised the so-called initiative in the field of strategic defense, envisaging -- in violation of the 1972 Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems -- the deployment of a large-scale system of antimissile defense with space-based elements.

These utterances are being viewed as yet one more attempt by the Reagan administration to enlist the support of legislators for further implementing the program for building up the U.S. strategic potential, called upon by Washington's schemes to ensure military superiority over the USSR.

CHERNYSHEV SCORES KAMPELMAN STAND ON SDI

PM011459 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article written for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA by V. Chernyshev, TASS commentator on military questions: "Threat to Mankind"]

[Text] While preparing for the Soviet-U.S. space and nuclear arms talks which are due to begin in Geneva on 12 March, the U.S. Administration is simultaneously continuing to work toward creating a wide-ranging ABM system involving space-based elements, designed to enable the United States to deliver a first nuclear strike with impunity.

In trying to justify to the public these aggressive plans which run counter to one of the aims of the talks agreed upon in Geneva -- namely, preventing the arms race in space -- Washington is giving assurances that the "strategic defense initiative" is being and will continue to be implemented within the framework of research and design work, and that this work poses no real threat of the ABM systems being deployed in practice. So there is no cause for concern, it would seem.

Meanwhile "star wars" supporters have been revealing the true situation in this sphere during a round of dispute with prominent U.S. scientists and specialists who have been casting doubt on the technical feasibility of the administration's plans. A graphic example of this is provided by an article by Z. Brzezinski, R. Jastrow, and M. Kampelman in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE. This "trio" of authors, of whom Kampelman, paradoxically enough, will head the U.S. delegation at the approaching Soviet-U.S. talks, are campaigning for the practical implementation of the "strategic defense initiative" and are acting in support of it.

The authors claim that certain techincal facilities for a wide-ranging ABM system are already in being in the United States and that a "two-stage or two-tier" ABM system "could be deployed right now." These two "tiers" would consist of satellite-borne interceptor missiles, ground-based interceptor missiles, and satellites designed to observe and track "Soviet warheads." In other words, Kampelman and company are proposing the speediest possible militarization of space without even waiting for the creation of "exotic" weaponry (lasers and particle beam weapons) and other elements of the future "star wars" system.

The U.S. Administration seems unwilling to abandon space militarization which is both misguided and dangerous for peace. In this connection we recall the many statements by the advocates of the insane idea of the "inevitability" of war in space and of the "need" for the United States to achieve superiority in the space arms sphere. "Clearly, the use of satellites in warfare is of vital importance to us all," L. Allen, former Air Force chief of staff, claimed in 1982. "Space is already a sphere of combat operations," (U. Ramsey), director of the Air Force space systems office, belligerently stated in 1983. Military efforts in space will "help the United States regain its strategic superiority over the Soviet Union," D. Graham, former chief of the Pentagon's intelligence directorate, said.

It is perfectly clear that it is futile to dream of achieving superiority over the USSR. The Soviet Union will never allow the strategic balance of forces to be upset. But what are Washington's thoughts on the approaching Soviet-U.S. talks? It is legitimate to ask here what the aims of the U.S. Administration are, as it approaches the new talks, if the recently appointed head of the U.S. delegation does not consider it possible to reach mutually acceptable agreements there and believes an arms buildup, including one in space, to be the best method of "maintaining stability."

The authors of the "star wars" article and above all the head of the U.S. delegation to the upcoming talks would do well to remember that the joint Soviet-U.S. statement issued after the meeting in Geneva emphasized the need for effective accords which aim to prevent the arms race in space, halt it on earth, limit and reduce nuclear weapons, and strengthen strategic stability.

Nuclear arms talks would be pointless and futile without a ban on the militarization of space.

MOSCOW TV BLAMES WEST FOR MBFR TALKS 'IMPASSE'

LD312052 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 31 Jan 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] A routine 35th round of talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe opens in Vienna today. First I would like to remind you that these talks have been in progress for 11 and 1/2 years: They began on 30 October 1973. Nineteen countries are taking part and are divided into 2 groups, the first group of 11 countries comprising the direct participants in the talks. They have the right to make decisions as it is precisely their armed forces and armaments which the reductions will embrace. This group includes the USSR, the GDR, Poland, the CSSR, the United States, Britain, the FRG, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. The second group includes the eight so-called flank countries, which have special status: They can set out their point of view at the talks, but they do not participate in the adoption of decisions. These are Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Greece and Turkey.

The aim of the talks stems from their title -- the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The basic principle placed at the basis of the debates is mutuality and not to cause damage to the security of any side. Thus the 35th round of the talks begins today. As I have already noted, they have been in progress since October 1973, and in this period of almost 12 years, no palpable progress has been achieved in Vienna. The question arises: What is happening? The main reason for the impasse at the talks is the obstructionist position of the Western powers. The socialist countries, which proceed from the existence of approximate military balance in Europe, constantly try to propose to their Western partners considerable military-political and tangible material measures whose implementation would lead to a practical reduction in the concentration of troops and armaments and to the stabilization of the situation in Europe without damaging the security of any of the sides.

It is precisely these aims which were pursued by the draft of an all-embracing agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and measures connected with this in central Europe, which the socialist states put forward in 1983. I will not give a detailed analysis of this document now: it was described in detail at the time by the world and the Soviet press. I will say only that the socialist community countries proposed and continue to propose a real and actual reduction of armed forces and armaments without damaging the security of any of the participants in the talks.

But these initiatives come up against the opposition of the NATO countries which, by their behavior at the conference table and by their actions in the region where reductions in armed forces and armaments should take place, continue to doom the Vienna talks to this monstrous and extremely protracted impasse. In order not to leave this unsubstantiated I will recall, for example, that for a considerable number of years, they have persistently spent time on the so-called numbers problem, which they themselves artificially created.

They challenge the socialist countries' official data on the numbers of their forces in the reductions area; they arbitrarily increase by over 180,000 -- they just write them in - the total figures of the socialist states' forces.

In an attempt to overcome this impasse, our representatives -- the representatives of the socialist countries -- proposed: Let us not argue about the number of troops; let us change the emphasis and concentrate attention on the main aim, the final result of the reductions. Also, this proposal also did not meet with understanding of the Western participants in the talks. They put forward their counterproposals which further impeded the achievement of an agreement.

The creation of a normal atmosphere at the Vienna talks is in no way promoted by the latest steps undertaken by the Western countries precisely in the region where the reductions in armed forces and armaments were to have taken place. I refer to the deployment in Western Europe of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missile weapons which the West is using in a crude attempt to try to violate the military-strategic parity.

All this makes the talks more difficult and complicated; they have been in progress since 1973, and due to the fault of the Western powers they are in a situation that can be described in the words of the well-known Brazilian humorist (Melor Fernandes), who said: Diplomatic talks -- when people talk a lot and for a long time about what they should have done.

West's Demands Viewed

LD311302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 31 Jan 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] The latest round of the talks on mutual armed forces and weapons reductions in central Europe opens in Vienna today. The Soviet delegation, led by envoy Mikhaylov, arrived in the Austrian capital on 30 January to take part in the talks.

The Vienna talks have already been going on for over 10 years without any tangible results. It is not just a question of the difficulty of the actual task facing the participants, namely taking measures that would really lead to a reduction in the excessive concentration of troops and weapons in central Europe and to detente and a stabilization of the military-political situation in the region without jeopardizing the security of the sides.

The deadlock at the talks was caused primarily by the NATO countries' unconstructive stance. They have been dragging out the problem of numbers, which they artificially created, for many years, challenging the socialist countries' official data on their troops numbers and arbitrarily exaggerating them by over 180,000.

They are also trying to foist a deliberately unacceptable verification system, tantamount to interference in internal affairs, on the Warsaw Pact countries. At the same time they brazenly reject all proposals by the socialist countries -- and there have been over 20 of them -- the implementation of which would really restrict the scale of military activity on the continent.

The socialist countries are now again proposing a new approach to the reduction problem. It entails shifting the emphasis from the endless coordination of original numbers information to the main point -- the final result of the reductions and their verification.

Europe's peace and security interests persistently require a serious approach from the Western participants to these proposals.

NATO MBFR PROPOSALS NO HELP TO SECURITY

LD040029 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Feb 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] The Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe renewed work, or to be more precise, began its fifth session this week in Stockholm. A year has already gone by since the opening of this forum of 35 states which signed the Helsinki Final Act. The geographical proximity of the Swedish and Finnish capitals provides grounds for drawing political parallels and reminds us that the Stockholm conference means a new stimulus for the all-European process that began nearly 10 years ago in Helsinki.

On the day on which the conference restarted work the Soviet delegation put forward a document for it to examine -- the basic clauses of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and for maintaining peaceful relations. Its pivot is a pledge to be undertaken by the participants not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other. Even before this the Soviet Union proposed that those taking part in the conference should agree not to increase military expenditure, and should reach agreement on freeing Europe of chemical weapons and on setting up nuclear free zones in various parts of Europe, and finally that they should formulate extra confidence building measures as a development to the corresponding clauses of the Final Act -- in particular that they should restrict the scale of military exercises and provide advance warning of major troop movements in Europe and in the sea and airspace adjacent to it.

As for the proposals from the NATO countries, they stress not limiting military activity but its transparency. [Transparentnost to est prozrachnost] This concept, however, is even more dubious than the fashion for transparent clothing, for its aim is to expose the structure and daily activity of the basic part of the USSR Armed Forces, leaving aside the main forces of the United States, which are located abroad and on U.S. military bases surrounding our country.

It is clear that such an attempt to legitimize the NATO special services activities cannot promote the strengthening of confidence and security.

In the Soviet Union's opinion, the key to success lies in combining broad scale steps of a political and international legal nature with measures of a military and technical order. The proposals of neutral and nonaligned countries which recognize the need for a comprehensive approach to resolving the tasks of the conference have much in common with this position.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD031734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 3 Feb 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with international affairs publicist Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, NOVOYE VREMYA observer Viktor Aleksandrovich Tsoppi, and All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Igor Pavlovich Charikov]

Chernenko Replies to CNN

[Text] [Charikov] Hello, esteemed comrades! The replies by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to the questions of the U.S. television company CNN are currently the focus of attention of all the world's press, of the public, and of political circles. I would like to note several points which make this pronouncement by the Soviet leader particularly important. First of all, it deals with one of the most important problems of the present day and with ways of solving it -- the problem of nuclear and space aramaments. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed once again that a direct link exists between questions concerning the limitation of nuclear armaments and the prevention of space militarization, and that they have to be examined during the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, scheduled to begin on 12 March, precisely within this interconnection. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko also stressed that we see the end result of the new dialogue as the complete elimination of the world's most destructive type of weapons, and that the Soviet Union has been striving toward precisely this objective from the very moment it began to make its appearance in the arsenals of the great powers.

In replying to the correspondent's questions, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko criticized the so-called space weapons defense concept, and showed quite convincingly that these weapons are offensive and aggressive in character. In doing so, however, he stressed that for our part -- if we are, of course, compelled to do so -- we will do everything to ensure our security and that of our allies.

And there is another important point in the replies by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko that I would like to single out: Soon after the announcement was made about the commencement of the new Soviet-U.S. talks, forecasts and predictions of varying kinds, sometimes simply idle conjectures, began to appear about the course of these talks, and, of course, about the extent to which they will produce results. At first the commentaries and statements, including those made by responsible leaders from the United States and the NATO countries, made no mention of space armaments as an inseparable part of the agenda for future dialogue. Then pessimistic forecasts began to appear, which essentially amounted to this: that the set of issues is supposedly too complicated and that the discussion will take a great deal of time. At the same time, those making these statements were preparing the world public in advance -- and are continuing to do so -- for years of fruitless discussions. But the public attaches utterly serious hopes to these new talks, as we read regularly in press reports. Indeed, difficulties do exist, but, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed, they are perfectly capable of being solved. One just has to move along the road of creating more favorable conditions for the talks instead of placing additional difficulties in their path.

[Lomeyko] I would like to draw attention to the following fact: Konstanstin Ustinovich Chernenko's replies to questions put by an American television company correspondent are addressed not only to Americans: Essentially they are addressed to a worldwide audience, because they deal with today's topical problems. International observers note that the addresses regularly made by the Soviet leader to an international audience are of enormous importance.

Why? Because they respond to a growing interest, to a vital requirement one might say, felt by the widest variety of people, public and political figures, and organizations, who want to know the truth about the Soviet Union, about Soviet foreign policy, at first hand. And these replies, given at the highest state and party level, help to bring out truth to the public of different countries. The latest example in this connection is the replies that were just published to the questions of Stuart Loory, the correspondent of the U.S. CNN television company.

[Tsoppi] Vladimir Borisovich, I would like to add this, since we have got onto this subject: The fact that Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's books, which are published in mass print-runs by the major publishing houses of many countries are also received in the world with the same kind of attention. What is very important is the fact that the author's forewords to these editions, addressed specifically to the readers of the country in question, give rise to the liveliest interest, for they talk about the direct link between the problems of that particular country and the problems that concern the world as a whole, and primarily the most acute problems of our day -- those of preserving peace and warding off the nuclear threat.

New Delhi Conference

[Charikov] The latest evidence of this is the conference of heads of states and government of six states which just ended: It took place in New Delhi. As we know, this was not the first such conference, for the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexica, Tanzania and Sweden already had one meeting in May of last year. On that occasion they called upon all states possessing nuclear weapons to take urgent steps to seek ways of limiting these armaments and ways of reducing them in order to lead ultimately to the removal of hte threat of nuclear war. However, as those taking part in the conference admit, only the Soviet Union has responded positively to this call. The leaders of the six states, which represent four continents, have considered it timely and necessary to assemble once again in order to confirm their resolve to continue the struggle for the cause of disarmament, a cause that is a common one for all people.s

The New Delhi declaration, which was adopted at the conclusion of the conference, contains one highly important point: It deals with outer space, with its use for the good of mankind and not as a future battlefield. The New Delhi declaration states directly that those taking part in the conference call for a ban on the development, testing, production, deployment and use of all types of space weapons.

By all accounts these countries, like a whole number of others, have a much more serious attitude to the prospect of the arms race being carried into space than does Washington, say. One might even ask what the buildup of nuclear arsenals has to do with a country like Tanzania, for example. That country possesses no nuclear weapons, and as far as one can judge it has no intention of having any. Nevertheless, its leaders together with others, are uniting their voices with the demand that the arms race be halted; that disarmament be started and that stocks of weapons of mass destruction be eliminated. Every year hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars are spent on the arms race -- approximately $1.5 million every minute, the New Delhi declaration stresses.

At the same time, two-thirds of the earth's population lives in poverty, and in some cases even in destitution. This sharp contrast, in the view of the authors of the New Delhi declaration, should be eliminated without delay. The nuclear arms race does not just squander valuable material and human resources: it creates and intensifies the threat of a conflict arising that might end the whole of human civilization.

Insofar as we have mentioned global problems such as disarmament, which has already acquired a universal character, I think we also must mention the Stockholm conference, which has resumed its work in the Swedish capital during the past week. As you know, this conference is being held by a decision of the Madrid meeting and is, so to speak, the continuation of one of the stages of the process that was begun nearly 10 years ago in Helsinki.

Stockholm Conference

I want to return very briefly to the starting point of this important forum. The mandate for the Stockholm conference, which was adopted during the Madrid meeting, envisages that it will proceed in two stages: The first stage, which is taking place now, is devoted entirely to discussing and adopting measures to strengthen confidence and security which are directed toward reducing the danger of military confrontation in Europe. The second state, which is due to begin no earlier than November 1986 in Vienna, is intended to be devoted completely to disarmament issues. As you see, comrades, the tasks facing those taking part in the Stockholm conference have been set in the practical plane. Solving them, reaching understandings, and adopting mutual acceptable measures would considerably strengthen the spirit of trust between European states belonging to the two social and economic systems and reduce the danger of armed conflict occurring.

[Lomeyko] The international public is currently discussing a Soviet proposal put forward on the 1st day of the resumed proceedings of the Stockholm conference -- the Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Mutual Nonuse of Military Force and the Maintenance of Peaceful Relations. At times, when we hold discussions here or in other countries with our foreign colleagues, we are asked in puzzlement which is sometimes sincere and sometimes feigned: What is the point of assuming yet another treaty obligation on the nonuse of military force when this is dealt with both in the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act? What I would like to note is that the essence of the Soviet position is not simply to repeat once again the principle of the nonuse of force as it is enshrined in the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, but to develop this principle and to render it more specific; to make it as binding as possible and to make the renunciation of military force a law of international life.

A key provision of the treaty, of which the main points were set out in the Soviet document, would be a pledge by signatories not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional armaments against one another, and consequently not to use military force at all.

I would like to note that the NATO countries participating in the work of the conference are attempting to counter the Soviet treaty proposal with their own so-called transparency measures. But just think -- surely the adoption of a treaty on the nonuse of force, involving pledges not to use either conventional or nuclear armaments, would be a major additional guarantee of reciprocal trust.

[Tsoppi] Otherwise, they would just like to ensure that their own hands are untied and retain their own freedom of action.

[Lomeyko] It is exactly so if you analyze the certain so-called transparency measures. The NATO members above all would like to make transparent what is sited on the territory ofthe socialist countries -- to peer through the keyhole, so to speak.

[Tsoppi] Through a crack in the fence, as Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko put it at the opening of the Stockholm conference.

[Lomeyko] Yes, in order to glean as much detail as possible about the military structure of the Warsaw Pact member-states, while at the same time rejecting political undertakings founded on international law such as the non-first use of nuclear weapons and the nonuse of military force altogether. The Soviet side is convinced that there is a possibility for progress at Stockholm. For that, it is necessary that none of the conference participants attempt to gain one-sided military advantages and that all the sides show willingness to take steps that would in practice promote the strengthening of trust and security in Europe.

Yalta Anniversary

[Charikov] Tomorrow, respected comrades, is the 40th anniversary to the day of the opening of the Crimean conference of the heads of government of the three great powers of the anti-Hitler coalition. It was the second meeting of the Big Three; they discussed questions relating to the ending of World War II and the postwar setup in Europe.

[Lomeyko] The Crimean conference occupies a special place not just in the history of World War II, but in the history of contemporary international relations. You can trace the direct interrelationship of many international problems if, so to speak, you follow the thread from Yalta to the present day, and from Yalta, through Helsinki, to Stockholm and beyond.

It was at the Crimean conference that the heads of government of the three powers -- the Soviet Union, the United States, and Great Britain -- laid the foundations for the world in which humanity has been living for 4 decades now. The conference worked out the basis of the postwar setup and agreed on a program for a peaceful settlement, the objective of which was to destroy German nazism and militarism forever and to prevent aggression from German soil from ever recurring.

The important thing to note is that although the decisions adopted at the time created important preconditions for ensuring a peaceful life for postwar generations, a bitter political and ideological struggle has been waged throughout these 40 years, and continues to be waged today, on questions relating to implementing the agreements adopted by the allied powers at the Crimean conference. I think this is not surprising. Even during the war, when the allies faced the common task of triumphing over the Nazi aggressors, differences of opinion and contradictions, determined by differences in social system and outlook, appeared between them. At the time, however, this did not prevent the conclusion of allied agreements or hamper mutually advantageous cooperation.

FRG Revanchism

But as one knows, in subsequent years since the end of the war, many Western circles have embarked on the road to a gradual departure from the Yalta accords, the accords of the Crimean conference. And it must be said today that the Crimean conference's decisions, above all on the question of borders between the European states, are assuming special significance because of the continuing attempts by certain Western circles to revise these decisions or to distort their sense. And, as we know, the most bitter struggle is being waged on these questions.

By way of one of the latest examples, I should like to cite statements by Brzezinski, former U.S. presidential assistant for national security affairs, who, in FOREIGN AFFAIRS magazine, called for scrapping the legacy of Yalta. It is a well-known fact that certain U.S. Administration leaders have made statements in this spirit.

What is causing discontent in these circles over the Yalta conference decisions? For example, the decision on preventing the threat of war from ever again emanating from German soil; as is known, this circumstance is what offends certain people in West Germany, where the smoldering embers -- I would even go so far as to call them the coals of a full-scale fire -- of discontent with the Yalta decisions are constantly being fanned, because, say what you will, the spirit of revanchism is alive and it manifests itself in the most diverse guises.

[Tsoppi] You are quite right, Vladimir Borisovich, that what I would call a bout of anti-Yalta hysterics has broken out in the West as the anniversary of the Yalta conference approaches. Everyone is calling for a review of Yalta, everyone is calling for Yalta to be scrapped -- in other words, for the setup that was established as a result of the victory over Hiterlism to be altered and breached.

Let us recall one of the most important provisions of the document adopted by the three great powers at Yalta: "Our unalterable objective is the destruction of German militarism and nazism and the creation of guarantees that Germany will never again be in a position to breach the peace of the whole world." The question that arises in this regard is whether it is coincidental that today it is from West Germany that heart-rending cries emanate calling for Yalta to be scrapped and for some sort of new European order to be established, for which it is necessary, simply very necessary, to reunify Germany, that is, abolish the socialist GDR and at the same time eliminate socialism in all the other countries of central and Eastern Europe.

And this is the position not merely of some kind of irresponsible revanchists who admire the Hitlerite new order, but also the credo of many statesmen in the FRG. These are supported in a very interested manner by the present U.S. Administration. In the communique adopted as a result of the recent visit to the United States by Chancellor Kohl, the following phrase was featured: We will not reconcile ourselves to the partition of Europe for long. This means: Down with Yalta! By all accounts the head of the FRG Government had the same motives in agreeing to take part in a revanchist get-together whose slogan is "Free Silesia in a free Europe." This slogan can be interpreted quite unambiguously as a claim to age-old Polish lands liberated as a result of the crushing of Hitlerism. So, as we can see, in reaching West Germany, in turning it into a bridgehead for first-strike nuclear weapons targeted on our country and the other socialist countries, and in encouraging revanchism, our allies in the anti-Hitler coalition have strayed very far from the criteria and objectives which guided the Yalta conference participants.

[Lomeyko] You know, Viktor Aleksandrovich, one cannot help recalling what the well known West German historian, Golo Mann, had to say. Addressing those of his fellow countrymen who had learned nothing from the history of World War II and had learned nothing from the history of wars unleashed by Germany, he said: After World War I, one-third of the reich was lost and after World War II only half of it remained. What will remain after a third world war? Now when groans are heard from revanchists about their lost homeland, it would do them good to remember that no one invited them into the campaign. They and their fathers embarked on it. One knows how it ended, and it would do them good at the present time to attentively reread the Yalta documents.

[Tsoppi] Quite right. But, you know, what also puts one on the alert is the fact that it is not only in West Germany that these groans are heard about the unacceptability of Yalta and about the unacceptability of the situation which has come about in Europe as a result of World War II.

Not only on the banks of the Rhine, but also on the banks of the Thames and the Seine this kind of utterance and slogans proclaiming "Down with Yalta!" can be heard. For instance, Le Pen, leader of the French neofascist -- who is sometimes fairly called by the French "Le Penochet" -- has also been exclaiming: "I shall never agree to the decisions adopted in Yalta or in Helsinki. I shall never agree to the enslaved peoples on the other side of the Iron Curtain never being able to become part of free Europe."

However, in summing up, one ought to remember what Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko said -- namely, that only shortsighted people can encroach on what has maintained European and the general peace for 40 years now and attempt to put in doubt the historic Yalta and Potsdam agreements. Yes, these agreements do firmly tie the hands of revanchists of every hue. This is above all their intention. These agreements have been made the basis of international law by the course of events itself. Twenty million Soviet people gave their lives for the sake of victory over fascism. Millions of people of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition fell in the fight for peace so that the threat of war might never arise again from German soil.

[Charikov] Well, that has been quite an exhaustive characterization of the importance of the Yalta conference -- the Crimean conference -- The 40th anniversary of which we shall mark next week.

[Lomeyko] The problem of security and the problem of strengthening peace, stability, and confidence in the future for every country is acute, not only on the Continent of Europe but also on other continents.

Asian Situation

In particular, there is an acute discussion in various countries of the Asian region of the problems of regional security in Asia. This is shown by the recent 10th conference of foreign ministers of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Southeast Asia has been witnessing very important events favoring the struggle for the national construction of the Lao, Cambodian, and Vietnamese peoples. It was noted by the participants of the conference that with energetic and effective support from the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and the nonaligned countries, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam are making steady advances. Despite all the intrigues of imperialism, which has been attempting to undermine the construction of a free life in these countries, they are steadfastly gathering pace in economic, political, and cultural construction and are achieving more and more successes.

I think it would be quite interesting for our listeners to hear your direct observations, inasmuch as you have just returned from Cambodia.

[Tsoppi] Yes, Vladimir Borisovich, it was a very stirring trip. It was an encounter with a country that only quite recently experienced a giant tragedy. Only 6 years have elapsed since the Cambodians put an end to Pol Pot's bloody regime. I should like to begin with a small episode, but one that I cherish, which will always remain in my memory. In Kompong Speu Province I visited a pagoda which bore the beautiful and poetic name of the Pagoda of the Liana-Entwined Mountain. It was a fresh morning, with a temperature of about 25 degrees centigrade.

A little old Buddhist monk, who had miraculously been saved form the Pol Pot people by staying somewhere in the jungle, showed me brown stains on the walls of a half-destroyed temple. The stains were the traces of the blood of people who had been killed there.

The face of a statue of Buddha, which had an arm broken off and which sat in the center of the pagoda, bore a frozen sorrowful smile. Then we walked along a palm-lined pathway leading from the pagoda to the nearest hamlet, and the Buddhist priest pointed out that this was where 100 slain people were buried. He said that they still had not dug up all these terrible graves. During my trip around the towns and hamlets of Cambodia, I saw many blood-chilling mementoes of the recent terrible past similar to those near the pagoda.

Alongside, a new life is under way. Often using only hoes, the peasants are tilling the fields for sowing dry-season rice. Workers are restoring roads that were destroyed by the war and are building fresh houses on piles, mainly for the widows and orphans of those who perished at the hand of Pol Pot's men. A jolly group of younsters runs along on the way to school. New newspapers are being published. There are regular radio and television transmissions. The country is being built up and is engaged in a struggle. In many hamlets, I saw volunteer self-defense squads. The curfew has still not been lifted, because the threat has not passed.

In cooperation with their Vietnamese brothers-in-arms, the Cambodians are now inflicting one blow after another on the bases of so-called Democratic Kampuchea and are rendering harmless those who have still not given up the feverish idea of seeking revenge. The enemies of the Cambodian people are putting out malicious and slanderous propaganda on the wave lengths of the U.S. station Radio Free Asia, while their fellow thinkers are broadcasting from the Chinese Province of Yunnan.

The Cambodian people have chosen their path of freedom and socialism consciously and for all time. Acting shoulder-to-shoulder with them for peace in Indochina and throughout Southeast Asia as a whole, are Vietnam and Laos. The foreign ministers of the countries that assembled for that conference you mentioned displayed anew their inflexible demonstration to achieve a peaceful settlement of all the region's problems. In particular, they stated the following: The three countries of Indochina have done everything within their power for the sake of peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

Stemming from this, the participants of the conference give a high appraisal to and express full support for the important peace initiatives of the socialist community and especially the Soviet Union's position with regard to the Soviet-U.S. talks which are aimed at halting the nuclear arms race, easing international tension, and strengthening peace and the security of people througout the world. They attach great importance to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, which will be enthusiastically marked by the countries of the whole world.

As you can see, our world is indivisible. Neither what we were speaking about at the start nor what we had to say in our exploration of the problems of the Yalta conference is alien; it is all close to people who live, it would seem, at the other end of the world.

[Charikov] Well, comrades, our broadcast time has come to an end. On behalf of the participants, I thank you for your attention. Until we meet again, all the best!

REAGAN BUDGET REFLECTS MILITARY BUILDUP

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["Dangerous Course" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 February -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Speaking on the radio about the U.S. Congress discussion of the 1986 fiscal year budget, to start on 4 February, President R. Reagan let it be understood that not only a reduction in the appropriations for military requirements but even slowing down their growth rate is out of the question. According to press reports, it is planned to allocate $313.7 billion to the Pentagon. Military expenditure carried under the Department of Energy [energeteke] budget items will also go up, making the total amount of military expenditure reach $322.2 billion.

The President has sent the Congress a draft U.S. federal budget for the 1986 fiscal year which begins on 1 October. Although the text of the document has not been published, it appears from press reports that the draft budget provides for continuing the United State's program of the so-called "upgrading of arms" and the main stress is laid on accelerated militarization of space. As compared to the current fiscal year, appropriations for research work into creating a wide-scale antimissile defense system with space-based components will increase almost threefold to $3.7 billion; it is planned to increase the appropriations for the manufacture of antisatellite weapons by 30 percent. At the same time, the arms race on earth will continue at an accelerated rate. It is envisaged, in particular, to assign resources for deploying in 1986 an "additional number" of medium-range missiles in countries of Western Europe, which Washington is turning into a potential "theater of military operations" and into a hostage of the Pentagon.

To these reports one could add a number of others derived from the U.S. press. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, at present the U.S. produces 5 to 6 nuclear weapons units daily and there are plans to create another 17,000 such "units" by 1992. The United States is spending no less than $45 billion a year just on making and storing of nuclear weapons.

Thus the course remains the same, the line is the same: despite the fact that U.S. military arsenals are packed fully, Washington -- having declared its reliance on force and on achieving military superiority -- is putting into mass production new tools for destruction and death: nuclear, chemical, space, and so-called conventional. The new U.S. draft budget presents evidence that today, just as yesterday, Washington's real policy is directed not toward reducing but, on the contrary, towards a sharper raising of the level of nuclear confrontation. This draft also presents evidence of the fact that the U.S. ruling circles, but acting for the benefit of the might military-industrial complex and the "arms magnates," intend to continue to sacrifice, in the name of their own militarist plans and hegemonistic ambitions, the needs of millions of Americans. These Americans can expect further reduction in the most essential social programs (to be cut by $40 billion, according to CBS-TV), further price rises, and an increase in taxation -- in short, they can expect an exacerbation of all already acute social and economic problems which trouble the country.

As usual, the "pushing through" of these gigantic military allocations by Washington has been complemented by appropriate "propoganda support":

High-ranking Washington figures, followed by the bourgeois press, exploit with particular diligence the fabrication about some nonexistent "Soviet threat," scare the population with reference to some "increase in the Soviet military potential," and practice inventing fabrications about supposed "violations" by the Soviet Union of the undertakings in the sphere of armaments control. All this is lies -- and malicious lies too. It is known all over the world that the Soviet Union, following paths which lead toward ending the arms race and banning and finally liquidating nuclear arms, is ready for the most radical solutions on the whole complex of questions related to nuclear and space armaments. Our country is proposing a freeze on nuclear arsenals to prevent the spread of the arms race to spheres which have not been affected by it yet.

Curbing the arms race is truly what the age calls for. The human conscience cannot accept the fact that today some 50,000 units of nuclear weaponry are piled up in the world, exceeding in power 1.3 million Hiroshima bombs, and that if they were put into action, the very fate of human civilization would be jeopardized. The human conscience cannot accept the fact that at a time when in the developing states alone 400 million people are suffering from hunger, 100 million children are threatened with death because of poor nourishment and a lack of vitamins; 30 percent of children are deprived of the opportunity to go to school -- that at such a time almost $800 billion are thrown yearly into the bottomless furnace of the arms race and over 60 million people altogether are employed in the unproductive "military sphere".

The record allocations which are currently planned for the Pentagon once again demonstrate with all clarity where the watershed lies between the two basic political courses: The policy of peace and that of preparing for war. Stop and turn back the forced material preparation for war, unleashed by imperialism! Such is the unanimous demand of the peoples.

Pentagon To Benefit

PM041037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[G. Vasiliyev dispatch: "Wolves and Sheep"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Feb -- "Both sides will be satisfied," or, as the Russian saying goes, "the wolves will be sated and the sheep free" -- that could have been the slogan of the Republican leadership during the recent election campaign, when they unilaterally promised to continued the buildup of U.S. "military muscle" and to ensure the "prosperity and well-being of the American people." But the time for decisions has come, and start reality has demonstrated how fanciful those speculative slogans were.

A book with "U.S. Draft Budget for Fiscal 1986" printed on the cover will be presented in the next few days for ratification by Congress. But press information already gives a clear idea of its thrust: The "wolves," that is the U.S. military-industrial complex, will indeed by fully satisfied. As for the "sheep" -- welfare programs -- they will have to suffer severe losses. AS THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, of the total of $937.7 billion of budget expenditure in fiscal 1986 (beginning 1 October) the Pentagon is to be allocated $313.7 billion -- $29 billion more than in the current fiscal year. This means that the administration intends to continue all the programs already under way for deploying strategic first-strike arms -- MX, Midgetman, and Trident II missiles and the B-1 and Stealth bombers -- to which must be added the work already under way to prepare an extensive ABM defense for deployment in space.

Despite the fact that the deficit for fiscal 1986 is projected at $180 billion (in fact, economists think it will be even more) the White House is showing true generosity to its favorite offspring -- the Defense Department. But its stepsons -- welfare programs for the unemployed, the old, children, and the poor -- get the short stick. According to press figures, cuts in approprations amount to 47 percent for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 15 percent for the Department of Agriculture, 3 percent for the Department of Education, and 28 percent for the Department of Labor in the retraining of the unemployed. Funds allocated to provide medical aid for the aged and financial aid to the poor will also be cut.

The debate on the new budget has started at a time when the administration leaders are saying that the time has come for America to finally reduce its catastrophically inflated deficit and be prepared to "tighten its belt" to that end. But what about all those "wolves" -- the military-industrial complex concerns?

THE NEW YORK TIMES, having front-paged a report on the new draft budget, carried an eloquent table on one of its inside pages in the economics section. It contains figures pertaining to the income of the Pentagon's leading contractors, the largest U.S. aerospace companies, in 1981-1983. These figures hsow that the "weapons manufacturers' league champion" -- Rockwell International -- "earned" $1.567 billion over this period; Boeing earned $1.53 billion; United Technologies $1.481 billion; Lockheed $1.086 billion; Martin Marietta $965 billion; General Dynamics $931 million, and so forth.

The table published by the newspaper sheds light on one other curious fact: It turns out that, while earning enormous profits, the military monopolies contrive to pay almost no taxes. Thus, over the same period Lockheed and the Grumman Corporation did not pay a single dollar to the state treasury, while Boeing, General Dynamics, and Northrop even...obtained relief...

The U.S. military-industrial complex has never been able to complain about the lack of attention to its needs from any U.S. Administration, whether Republican or Democratic. But, one would hardly be wrong in saying that the military-industrial complex has never had better friends in Washington government offices than among the members of the present Republican "team."

CONGRESSMEN CONCERNED ABOUT MILITARY PLANS

PM011350 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report? "Pressuring Legislators"]

[Text] Washington, 31 Jan -- The Reagan administration is stepping up pressures on U.S. legislators with a view to swaying them into approving a further increase in Pentagon appropriations. To this end President R. Reagan urgently summoned to the White House 52 members of the House Appropriations Committee which will soon start discussing Pentagon requests for resources to produce MX ICBM's and B-1 strategic bombers, to carry out "scientific research developments" within the framework of the notorious "star wars" program, and so forth.

At the meeting, in which Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, Secretary of State G. Shultz, and National Security Adviser R. McFarlane also took part, Reagan claimed that only massive military preparations will enable the United States to show its "resolve" in striving for arms limitations and reductions.

However, despite the work done by the President and other ranking administration figures, many congressmen again opposed the further buildup in the Pentagon's military spending. In particular, the legislators expressed concern about the notorious "star wars" program, stressing that in the next few years around $26 billion will be spent on its implementation alone.

As observers are noting, Reagan's talk with the congressmen followed a series of interviews and C. Weinberger's meeting with republican leaders in the Senate. The Pentagon chief took these steps because of the growing concern among legislators about the baneful consequences for the country's economy of unchecked increases in military spending in particular and the burdensome federal budget deficit. According to forecasts, the deficit may exceed $210 billion in the current fiscal year. Republicans, Sentator R. Doyle noted, believe that only a reduction in the resources allocated to military programs will lead to a reduction in the deficit.

MILITARY ROLE INCREASING IN U.S. SPACE PROGRAM

OW030947 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 1 Feb 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Bronislav Myakota]

[Excerpt] Moving the spacecraft Challenger from the assembly building to the launching pad is planned for today at Cape Canaveral. Its mission has been planned for the end of February. In addition to five crew members, French astronaut-experimenter (Patrick Bodri) and U.S. Senator Jake Garn, who will act as an observer, will be aboard the spacecraft. The previous Discovery mission took place under the strictest secrecy. It fulfilled tasks for the U.S. military.

U.S. militarists are laying their hands more and more actively on the space shuttle program. The Pentagon wants to get rid of the need of having to make public any kind of information connected with the reusable spacecraft's missions.

For this purpose, this launch complex was built northeast of Los Angeles at Vandenberg especially for military missions of the space shuttle. Spacecraft with missions completely devoted to military purposes will be launched into space 8 to 10 times a year from here.

The Reagan administration's dangerous plans of to move the arms race into space are being supported actively and encouraged in every way by reactionary circles in Congress. A member of the House of Representatives, Kenneth Kramer, has announed the intention to submit for examination by legislators a project envisaging increasing the active role of the military in the implementation of the space shuttle program missions. Kramer is asking for the construction of a spacial reusable spacecraft to be used exclusively by the Pentagon in an atmosphere of the strictest secrecy.

MOSCOW NOTES U.S. NAVAL OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO PRC

LD030947 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] A U.S. military delegation led by Assistant of the Naval Secretary [title as heard] Melvyn Paisley is touring China. It will visit military facilities in five cities, according to a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Beijing. The American delegation has had talks with Chinese officials in Beijing. The talks concerned purchases of torpedoes and rapid firing arms from the United States.

PRC JOURNAL REPORT ON GRENADA CRITICIZED

LD011552 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 1 Feb 85

["Strange Position" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes: The Beijing-based weekly LIAOWANG has published a story of its special correspondents who recently visited Grenada. Undoubtedly, testimony by eye-witnesses about the present-day situation in that Caribbean country, the freedom and independence of which have been trampled underfoot by the American military and which has been turned into an actual protectorate of the United States, could be of much interest. That is, of course, on condition that they are objective. But even with the best will in the world, it is impossible to find even a hint of objectivity in the Chinese journalists' story. The impression is that its authors set themselves the aim of whitewashing both the American armed banditry on Grenada in October 1983 and Washington's present-day claims for perpetual U.S. domination over the island.

This kind of bias is manifest as early as the first lines of the story, which describes the Grenada airport. The Chinese journalists deemed it necessary to repeat the false contentions about the nature of the airport's construction, which had been used by the Reagan administration as a pretext for its aggression against Grenada. They clearly took a fancy to Washington's anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban insinuations to the effect that the USSR and Cuba, which had been involved in the building of the airport, had allegedly intended to use it "to airlift troops to the Caribbean basin and Africa" and that the construction of that airport in Grenada had ostensibly posed...a "threat to U.S. security." The ill intent of the story's authors, who repeat today those sordid insinuations, is obvious. The entire world has now known for a long time that Washington's claims were slanderous from beginning to end, and one finds it hard to believe that at the LIAOWANG weekly they have not known of the official British rebuttals of that invention.

Western news agencies, including American ones, reported that incontrovertible fact that the construction of the Grenadian airport had been carried out for purely civilian purposes by the British company Plessey airports which had at that secured the guarantees of the British Government. Let us recall, in particular, a report by the London SUNDAY TIMES which said that the 6,600,000-pound-sterling contract won by that company in Grenada would have given it control over the management of the entire project of building the Grenadian airport and that Cubans had worked on its construction under Plessey's supervision and with the full knowledge and approval of the British Foreign Office. But all this is not even mentioned in the Chinese dispatch from Grenada.

Nor does it really have a substantive assessment of the very fact of the American aggression in Grenada, which the world community has strongly condemned as an act of export of counter-revolution, state terrorism and international banditry, which was glaringly at odds with the U.N. Charter and the fundamental principles of international law.

Nor does LIAOWANG write about the current throwing of their weight around in Grenada by Pentagon soldiery and U.S. mercenaries from several puppet east Caribbean states. Moreover, the magazine shows apparent sympathy for the so-called "New National Party," which was knocked together in Grenada under the dictation and guidance of Washington and which "won" farcical "elections" stage-managed by Americans in the island late last year. The new government of Grenada, the Chinese magazine says, echoing Washington's claims and referring to the opinion of "many observers," corresponds to the wishes of Grenada's population."

In this connection it would be relevant to recall that the American press itself, when writing about the "election victory" of the "New National Party," conceded that that party had been instructed "to complete the job of U.S. Marines and rangers" in Grenada. The aim of that "job" is evident: to make Grenada into another U.S. military staging area in the Western Hemisphere, spearheaded against Latin American and Caribbean nations.

All indications are that the present masters of Grenada -- Americans and their local puppets knew perfectly well, when giving the Chinese journalists permission to visit the island, that they would find understanding on the visitors' part.

ZHAO ZIYANG WRITES ARTICLE FOR U.S. JOURNAL

LD012347 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 1 Feb 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The American journal ATLANTIC has published an article by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, which he wrote specially for this issue. Zhao Ziyang said that at the end of 1984 the total volume of foreign capital investment in China reached $14.6 billion. And this represents 15 percent of the total sum allocated for the capital investment building planned for the PRC's Sixth 5-Year Plan. The Chinese premier said that foreign businessmen have access to 14 seaside towns including such big ones as Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Saying that some of our friends ask if China is to continue its open door policy, Zhao Ziyang stated: Since China has already opened its door it will now open it even wider and will never close it again. In conclusion, the premier invites American businessmen to invest their capital, to manage enterprises and take part in competition in China.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES JAPANESE FISHERIES MINISTER

LD011531 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov today received Japan's minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries Morieshi Sato, who is in Moscow in connection with the holding of a pre-term session of the Soviet-Japanese Fisheries Commission.

Views were exchanged on some questions of Soviet-Japanese economic relations of mutual interest, in particular in the field of fishing. The USSR Minister of Fisheries Vladimir Kamentsev and the Japanese Ambassador in the USSR Yasue Katori took part in the conversation.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SEES GROWING JAPAN-NATO TIES

PM011433 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Extending Ties With NATO"]

[Text] Tokyo, 31 Jan -- Japan's military circles are extending their ties with NATO. that is how the press assesses the trip to the FRG and Italy the other day by Ketaro Watanabe, chairman of the Japanese armed forces joint committee of chiefs of staff. According to the newspapers, during the Japanese general's talks with his West European "colleagues," they examined questions of developing military cooperation on a regular basis.

Japan's contacts with the North Atlantic bloc have recently been strengthened markedly. Leaders of Japan's military department make more frequent appearances in the capitals of the West European NATO members and at the bloc's headquarters in Brussels.

The NATO strategists, in turn, have also begun to display increased interest in the U.S. Far Eastern ally, especially since Prime Minister Nakasone openly supported the siting of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This is indicated by the visits to Tokyo by high-ranking representatives of the foreign ministries of the FRG, Britain, and Italy for consultations on military-political questions. It has been announced here that the FRG and French defense ministers will visit the Japanese capital this year.

JAPAN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE HIT

PM011332 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Bandura "Pertinent Remarks": "Advocates of 'Star Wars'"]

[Text] The news of a Soviet-U.S. accord relating to the holding of talks on space and nuclear arms was seen as a good sign in the world's capitals. And, at first glance, Tokyo did not remain aloof from the assessment: As early as 9 January Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone emphasized that the upcoming talks "inspire hope that peace and stability on the planet will be strengthened." At the same time Japanese Foreign Minister S. Abe elaborated: "Progress at the American-Soviet disarmament talks would also lead to a relaxation of tension in the Far East."

Some 3 weeks have elapsed since then. Optimistic noises continue to emanate from Tokyo to this day.

But do they not sound false? In its attempts to solidify its approach to the talks opening in Geneva 12 March the Japanese Government, by all accounts, does not intend to abandon its traditional policy of playing up to those U.S. circles which are not at all interested in the successful conclusion of the Soviet-American dialogue.

Speaking in parliament on 29 January, Y. Nakasone took it upon himself to specifically defend the notorious U.S. "strategic defense initiative," He tried to justify the American plans for the militarization of space by ascribing a "defensive nature" to them. The task of passing off black as white is a thankless one. Particularly with regard to the U.S. "initiative" aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR, undermining strategic parity, and destabilizing the strategic situation in the world.

Japan's foreign policy department also hastened to make its own "contribution" to supporting the American "star wars" doctrine by issuing a "reassuring" statement: The implementation of the U.S. "strategic defense initiative, " it said, is imbued with profound concern for the security of Washington's Western allies. Such statements could hardly remove or even lessen the intensity of the fears which are growing in Western countries in connection with the U.S. intention of breaking out into space. The fact, however, remains that statements coming from Tokyo strengthen suspicions that Washington is speaking through Tokyo's lips. For the "arguments" that are used in the capitals of both countries by supporters of the "strategic initiative" are extremely similar to each other.

And it is not simply a matter of rhetoric. As reporter in the foreign press, Japan has already given its consent to cooperation between its companies and American military concerns in creating the latest space weapons systems and to supplying the U.S. military-industrial complex with the relevant technological development for the projected "star wars." And Washington's "wish" to deploy objects in the Japanese islands which the Pentagon needs to realize the plans for the creation of a wide-scale ABM system with space-based elements has not been rejected.

It must be known in Tokyo that a package of issues relating to space and nuclear arms will be the subject of the upcoming Geneva talks, and all these questions must be examined and resolved comprehensively. It is of key significance here to resolve the question of space arms. And without a ban on the militarization of space, talks on the problem of nuclear arms would become pointless and hopeless.

The conclusion is obvious: Support for those who gamble on the militarization of space means, in fact, complicity with the forces which seek to prevent a successful outcome to the upcoming Soviet-U.S. talks. And it is this conclusion that maked one doubt the sincerity of the positive assessments which Tokyo made on the accord reached between the USSR and the United States. To judge by the statements of Japanese official spokesmen in support of the U.S. "strategic defense initiative," the impression is formed that invariable readiness to keep in step with the senior partner in the military alliance is, as before, gaining the upper hand over common sense in Tokyo.

START OF 'TEAM SPIRIT-85' MANEUVERS VIEWED

LD011318 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 1 Feb 85

["Sabre-Rattling" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS-- TASS news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Large-scale United States-South Korean "Team Spirit-85" military exercises have begun in the area of the Korean peninsula today.

Taking part in the exercises are more than 200 thousand American and South Korean servicemen, including units deployed in the territory of the United States itself as well as in the bases in Japan and other areas of the Pacific. The 40-thousand-strong U.S. troop contingent stationed in South Korea will be strengthened during the exercises by a strike aircraft carrying group, combat planes including "F-16" fighter-bombers, which are known to be nuclear weapon carriers.

The exercises, which are to last three months are of an openly provocative character towards the socialist countries of the region, above all, towards the DPRK, not just because they are being held in close proximity to their borders. These military exercises will be the biggest-ever in their history. Their aim is to land troops, to force water obstacles, and tank operations. The clearly offensive character of the manoeuvres, which will be brought close to combat conditions as much as possible is explained by the need to train "urgent retaliatory measures" in the event of an "unprovoked attack from the north." But this camouflage will deceive only naive people.

The current military demonstration is not the first in a series of the ones held by the Pentagon in that part of the world in recent years. Late last year alone, big naval exercises were held in the north-western part of the Pacific. Taking part in them in addition to thirty naval ships were also three American aircraft carriers at once, including the latest one, Carl Vinson, with nuclear weapons on board. The aim of these exercises was no less provocative either, a permanent stationing of U.S. aircraft carrying groups with nuclear weapons on board the Pacific coast of the USSR and the DPRK. It must be noted for that matter, that at one stage taking part in those exercises were the missile carrying ships of the revived Japanese Navy. The armed forces of Japan have already long felt restricted within the borders of Japanese islands themselves. They increasingly often participate in military exercises jointly with the USA and its allies. "Team-Spirit" is no exception in this respect.

It is not fortuitous that the observers following the military activities in the north-west part of the Pacific ever more often say that Washington, Seoul and Tokyo are carrying a practical training of details of combat cooperation within the framework of the trinity alliance being formed in the Far East.

The provocative sabre-rattling suiting the Pentagon's aims in that region is assuming a permanent character. This is direct evidence of the policy of building up tensions and speeding up military preparations with the use of the latest mass destructive weapons, which is pursued by the United States Administration.

Lebedev Commentary

PM011447 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[I. Lebedev "Military-Political Commentary": "In Militarist Harness"]

[Text] The latest U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit" military maneuvers began today. It has been reported that over 200,000 servicemen will take part in them. Already the troops of the Seoul regime and the 40,000-strong U.S. occupation forces have joined them. And Rapid Deployment Force units have been prepared to land on Korea, in Japan, Hawaii, and the continental part of the United States.

U.S. officials do not tire of assuring people that it is a case of ordinary exercises. But it is perfectly obvious that the "Team Spirit" maneuvers, whose scales have sharply increased in recent years, are leading to the further escalation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

And it is absolutely no accident that it is here that the Pentagon strategists are undertaking their militarist actions.

Every directive drafted in the Pentagon relating to the Far East assigns a special role to Korea. The Reagan administration has declared the Korean peninsula a region of the United States' "vitally important interests," expressing the readiness to "use armed forces" for its "defense" although, as is well known, apart from the United States no one presents an external threat to it.

The Pentagon strategists' special attention toward the south of the Korean peninsula is explained primarily by the fact that it has become a nuclear bridgehead for attacking the socialist states. In the estimation of foreign military experts, 700-1,000 U.S. nuclear munitions are now deployed in South Korea, backed up by various delivery vehicles. In addition facts have become known attesting to the United States' intention to deploy cruise missiles here. According to THE WASHINGTON POST reports, the Pentagon is planning to send Lance missiles with neutron warheads and medium-range nuclear missiles to South Korea. That is why the delivery of a "preventive" nuclear strike against DPRK territory is rehearsed every year during the Team Spirit maneuvers.

U.S. strategists view South Korea not only as their own nuclear missile bridgehead. They are also preparing an accomplice role for Seoul in the Pentagon's military adventures in Asia. Back in the sixties, Americans eager to fight wars with foreign hands used the South Korean soldiers in the shameful war in Vietnam. The Pentagon intends to continue to use them as "cannon fodder." The "Team Spirit" exercises, during which various scenarios for aggressive wars in Asia are being rehearsed, are confirmation of that.

In 1978 the so-called "U.S. and South Korean Armed Forces joint command" was created and it is now headed by the U.S. General W. Livsey. Under cover of this "joint command" the Pentagon has essentially assumed complete leadership of the South Korean troops. Preparing the Seoul regime for future adventures, the United States is arming it to the teeth. For instance, in 1984 the regime received $230 million from Washington -- $20 million more than the previous year. The lion's share of these funds has gone to purchase F-16 fighter bombers, modern air defense systems, antitank missile launchers, and missiles in the United States. In the very near future it is planned to expand U.S. supplies of combat equipment. Thus, in the period 1982 through 1986 South Korea is to receive arms worth $9 billion from across the ocean. The South Korean regime's Army has over 600,000 servicemen, numerically in excess of the army of any other Asian capitalist country. Up to $4 billion are spent annually on its upkeep and equipment, or nearly 40 percent of the state budget. In fiscal 1985 the military budget will rise a further 11 percent.

South Korea's own military industry is also developing intensively. Whereas in the early seventies Seoul's Armed Forces were fully equipped by the Pentagon, in 1977 half of everything necessary for the Army was produced in the country itself. With the assistance of the U.S. military-industrial complex the production of F-5 aircraft, tanks, and other types of combat equipment was set up. The foreign press points out that by the end of the eighties Seoul will be able basically to meet the Army's requirements itself, except for special electronic equipment.

With the aid of the obedient dictatorial regime, the Pentagon has thus turned South Korea into a huge military barracks. "The country is like an enormous maneuvers region in position for warfare," the French magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR wrote. The people of South Korea have not only been obliged to pay with the sweat of their brow for the implementation of the Pentagon's militarist projects. They have been virtually turned into hostages of adventurist U.S. policy in the region.

The presence of U.S. forces on Korean soil and the broad-scale acts of military provocation like the "Team Spirit" maneuvers set up by the Pentagon complicate the already involved situation in the region and hinder the establishment of an atmosphere of good-neighborliness there.

S. KOREAN PRESIDENT'S UPCOMING U.S. VISIT VIEWED

LD020027 Moscow TASS in English 2217 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

The White House announced today that head of the South Korean regime Chon Tu-hwan will make a visit to the United States in April at President Reagan's invitation.

Observers view this visit in the context of the process of knocking together a new militaristic alliance by Washington in the Far East with the participation of the United States, Japan and South Korea. The Pentagon strategists assign the role of gendarmes to the United States' partners. They will be given the task of the so-called defense of the United States' vitally important interests in the region.

According to the existing information, the increase of the U.S. nuclear arsenal in South Korea will be one of the main items on the agenda of the coming U.S.-South Korean talks. As is known several hundreds of units of nuclear weapons at the disposal of the U.S. expedition corps in South Korea have already been deployed on the South Korean territory.

INDIA'S SINGH SENDS RETURN GREETING TO CHERNENKO

PM041051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Your Excellency: I value highly the warm congratulations sent to us by the Soviet leadership on the 30th anniversary of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between India and the USSR. We in India share your joy on this occasion. The signing of the 2 February 1955 intergovernmental agreement was a significant event in the development of our friendly relations and is an important contribution to our efforts to create a firm industrial base. It marked the start of fruitful cooperation which brings mutual advantage and expands with every passing year. I am confident that this cooperation, as an outstanding example of constructive peaceful coexistence, will reach still greater heights for the good of our two peoples, peace, and international harmony.

Zail Singh, Indian president.

PROTOCOL ON POWER STATIONS SIGNED WITH INDIA

LD010557 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1945 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Delhi, 31 Jan (TASS) -- The fourth session of the working group for power generation, which exists in the framework of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, took place here. The protocol on the results of its work notes the successful development of bilateral relations in this sphere and outlines prospects for its further strengthening. Great attention was paid at the session to questions of the construction in India of the Vindayachal (State Madhya Pradesh) thermal power station with Soviet help and the laying of the 570 km-long electric power lines from it.

It will be part of the fuel-power complex which is being created in the Singrauli coal deposit base. It is planned that the Soviet Union will continue to supply spare parts and power equipment for power stations constructed with Soviet help on Indian soil, which at present generate one-tenth of the electric power generated in the country, and will also send specialists to India to help with the stations' operation.

Speaking at the protocol signing ceremony. S Venkataramanan, Indian energy secretary, stressed that the cooperation with the Soviet Union has contributed considerably to the creation and strengthening of the national power base. The successful work of the power stations built with the help of the USSR serves as convincing proof of the high reliabity and effectiveness of the Soviet equipment and technology, he said. The new project of cooperation in the sphere of power generation -- the Vindayachal thermal power station will be one of these with the highest power output in the Republic.

DRA GOVERNMENT MEETS ON BUDGET, PLAN FULFILLMENT

PM010912 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Results of Development"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 Jan -- The BAKHTAR agency has reported that a routine session of the DRA Council of Ministers has been held here to examine questions of the fulfillment of the economic and social development plan and also the state budget during the first three quarters of the current Afghan year.

It was pointed out at the session that the plan targets were fulfilled and overfulfilled in the majority of sectors of the national economy. The planned indicators for production of the most important types of agricultural products, including wheat, rice, barley, sunflowers, and fruits, were achieved. Compared with the same period last year, agricultural cooperatives increased sales of them on domestic and foreign markets by 120 percent. There was a significant increase in natural gas extraction and also in the production of construction materials.

DRA SENDS PROTEST LETTER TO UN ON PAKISTAN

LD311742 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 31 TASS -- Afghanistan's Government made a protest against the continued armed provocations of Pakistani Armed Forces on the border with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Pakistan must end its acts of aggression and provocations, says a letter of Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations Farid Zarif addressed to United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. The letter says that Afghanistan reserves the right to do everything necessary to protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The letter also contains the demand that the Pakistani authorities should stop spreading provocative allegations with regard to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-SRV TIES CELEBRATED

30 Jan Moscow Ceremony

PM011327 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Fraternal, Unbreakable Friendship"]

[Text] The daily cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the struggle to strengthen the socialist community and to remove the threat of an outbreak of nuclear war and the close ties in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres are a graphic example of the steadily developing relations of friendship and cooperation for the good of the two states' peoples. This was pointed out in Moscow 30 January at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the public devoted to the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the SRV.

The keynote speaker, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa, said that the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the two parties and countries, which are built on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, accord with the fundamental interests of both peoples and embrace practically all aspects of life. He pointed out that USSR-SRV cooperation in the international arena reliably serves the cause of socialist and communist building in our states and is a reliable factor in strengthening the socialist community.

Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR, emphasized that the friendship and the business ties between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples have stood the test of time and are developing actively year by year. He pointed to the lasting significance of the conclusion of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the SRV and the USSR for the building of a socialist society and the defense of his motherland. The ambassador evaluated highly the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course and expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state for the comprehensive assistance and support to his country.

Hanoi Conference

PM011434 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "In the Fraternal Parties": "Relying on the Masses"]

[Text] Hanoi, 31 Jan -- The 55th anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] is the subject of the scientific-practical conference on "the CPV's leading role in socialist building at the initial stage of the transition period," which has opened in Hanoi.

The CPV's loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and its role in the cause of liberating the motherland, building socialism, and enhancing Vietnam's prestige in the international arena constitute the key subject of reports and speeches by participants in the conference. They note that the Communist Party has relied on the masses and enjoyed their support in its multifaceted activity both in the years of struggle for freedom and independence and in the years of peaceful labor.

The CPV's foreign policy course is a course aimed at strengthening peace and stability on the planet and developing friendship and cooperation with other states, primarily the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the reports point out.

Taking part in the conference's work are party officials, scientists, representatives of various sectors of the national economy, and guests from a number of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union.

TALYZIN COMMISSION SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL WITH LAOS

LD300400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1749 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Correspondent Vladislav Gaydamovich dispatch from Vientiane]

[Text] The other day the sixth meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, [LPDR] took place in Vientiane. Vladislav Gaydamovich, our correspondent in Vientiane, reports:

[Begin Gaydamovich recording] The meeting of the commission, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, discussed questions of the further development of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. Questions of giving scientific-technical aid to the LPDR were discussed, and it was noted that this cooperation is developing successfully. A protocol was signed on trade turnover and payments for 1985. The Soviet delegation was headed by Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The Laotian delegation was headed by Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers.

Of what significance are the results of the work of the latest meeting of the intergovernmental commission for the further development of the Laotian national economy? I asked Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, to answer this question:

[Begin Vonghamsao recording in Lao fading into superimposed Russian translation] Undoubtedly of very great significance. One more important step has been taken in developing and strengthening cooperation between our countries. I wish to note that the work proceeded in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding. The time is portentous for us: 1985 is a jubilee year. The Lao People's Revolutionary Party is 30 years old, and it is 10 years since the LPDR was proclaimed. The 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's glorious victory in the Great Patriotic War is being marked. It is very important that the protocol signed should not only strengthen our ties in the economic and technological areas but also become one more testimony of the inviolable fraternal friendship between Laos and the Soviet Union. [end recording]

TASS REPORTS U.S.-AUSTRALIA MX MONITORING ACCORD

LD011924 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] London February 1 TASS -- The Australian Government has given the United States the right to use the country's territory for stationing U.S. Air Force planes designed for monitoring tests of the American MX intercontinental ballistic missiles.

A spokesman of the Australian Defence Ministry, REUTER agency reports, made this statement in connection with information that has leaked into the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD to the effect that Canberra satisfied Washington's request for the Pentagon to use the military base in Sydney to observe test firings of these American missiles into an area of Tasman Sea between Australia and New Zealand.

TASS ON NEW ZEALAND REJECTION OF NUCLEAR SHIPS

LD030007 Moscow TASS in English 2346 GMT 2 Feb 85

["The Role of Hostages Is Rejected" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 2 TASS -- TASS commentator Stanislav Bychkov reports:

Prime Minister of New Zealand David Lange has been showered with letters in the past few days. He received letters from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, head of the Government of Australia Robert Hawke, other statesmen. According to news agencies, these are "angry" letters or letters made in "tough terms". What was the cause of their dissatisfaction with New Zealand's premier? What is the cause of the anger of those who write to him?

The David Lange headed Labour Party, which came to power in summer last year, closed New Zealand's ports for U.S. warships with nuclear weapons aboard, and announced its intention to work for turning the South Pacific into a nuclear-free zone. Wellington's refusal from the American "nuclear umbrella" was the cause of undisguised irritation in Washington. At the White House they started feeling concern for the lot of the military ANZUS bloc which affiliates New Zealand with the United States and Australia. In the Pentagon they started talking of the "domino effect" fearing that the "deed" of New Zealand's Labourites might become an example to be followed.

To stop the dangerous precedent, as Washington starategists specified it, the American Administration launched a campaign of pressure. From expressions of "regret" over "hasty steps" on the part of Wellington, they soon came over to "sharp condemnation" and then launched a frontal attack -- they officially requested from New Zealand's Government permission for the entry of an American ship in connection with the ANZUS exercises code-named "Sea Eagle" planned to be held in March. Canberra was drawn to the arms twisting campaign. Robert Hawke, according to the REUTER news agency, sent David Lange a letter which was written in firm tones. And then George Shultz also wrote such a letter.

But Wellington was not broken by insolent blackmail which was given the form of demands that "allied obligations" be honoured. After the conference of Labour Party members of Parliament that was held on February 1, David Lange said that his government would not depart from the non-nuclear course and would decline Washington's request that its ships be allowed into New Zealand's ports, if it is not sure that ships have no nuclear weapons aboard. New Zealanders reject the role of hostages of U.S. nuclear ambitions.

FURTHER REPORTS ON GROMYKO-CHNOUPEK MEETINGS

Talks Continue

LD011534 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- Talks were continued today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek.

It was noted that the USSR and Czechoslovakia consistently come out for lessening the military confrontation in Europe, for turning it into a continent of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation, for restoring and strengthening confidence between states with different social systems.

In connection with the forthcoming 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the German-fascist occupationists the conviction was expressed that these anniversaries should be marked by building up the concerted efforts of all peoples and governments to preserve universal peace and remove the nuclear threat. The sides stressed that the USSR and Czechoslovakia will further strengthen the fraternal alliance of the two states which fully accords with the fundamental interests of their peoples, will deepen friendship and cooperation with other socialist countries and facilitate in every way the strengthening of the socialist community's unity and cohesion.

A joint communique on the results of the talks between Andrey Gromyko and Bohuslav Chnoupek was adopted and will be published in the press.

Luncheon Toasts Exchanged

LD012323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko gave a luncheon today in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek, at which there was an exchange of friendly toasts. Comrades Rusakov, Antonov, Talyzin; ministers of the USSR; other officials, and also officials accompanying Comrade Chnoupek were present at the luncheon, which passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Chnoupek Interviewed

LD022104 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 2 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Before his departure, Bohuslav Chnoupek gave an interview to Soviet television.

[Begin Chnoupek recording in Russian] If I were to evaluate the results of the 2-day talks, I can say that I am very pleased that we were yet again able, so to speak, to make use of the opportunity to express our common, identical positions on the main international issues.

Above all, on behalf of Czechoslovakia, on behalf of the leadership of our party, the Central Committee of our party, and the government, I express the complete support of the great success achieved by Soviet foreign diplomacy on the subject of agreement in Geneva with the United States in connection with space, strategic weapons, and medium-range missiles. The entire world is looking at and will continue to look at the forthcoming talks in Geneva. In our country, Czechoslovakia, the people are now saying: He who is willing looks for ways, and he who is not willing looks for excuses. This fully concerns the U.S. position at present. In our country, a great impression has been made by what has literally only just been published in both Soviet and our press -- I mean the replies of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to an American television company's correspondent. He said: In this agreement there are foundations for a correct, and under the present conditions the only possible, plan for solving the problems of nuclear and space weapons. At present it is not possible to limit, and even less possible to reduce nuclear weapons without adopting effective measures to prevent the militarization of space. We fully support these words. [end recording]

The Soviet-Czechoslovak communique on the results of the visit has been adopted, the text of which is published in the press.

Communique Issued

PM031710 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

["Soviet-Czechoslovak Communique"]

[Text] Moscow February 2 TASS -- Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister, was in the Soviet Union 31 January through 2 February 1985 on a visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and B. Chnoupek had talks, in the course of which, questions of bilateral relations and topical international problems of mutual interest were discussed in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the continuing fruitful development of comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in full accordance with the 6 May 1970 Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty. Particular significance is attached to the implementation of the accords reached during K.U. Chernenko's meeting with G. Husak in Moscow in June 1984.

The USSR and Czechoslovakia will continue strengthening the fraternal alliance of the two states, which fully meets the basic interests of their peoples, deepening friendship and cooperation with the countries of socialism, and facilitating the enhancement of the socialist community's unity and cohesion in every way.

The sides stressed the major importance of the Warsaw Treaty, which has served for three decades as an efficient instrument for ensuring the security of the participating states and the inviolability of their borders and for the joint working out and implementation of their peaceful foreign policy and been an effective factor for the defense of peace and socialism. The Warsaw Treaty is called upon to continue successfully performing its historic mission.

Their exchange of opinions on the main international problems confirmed the full identity of the sides' views in appraising the present-day world situation as very complicated.

The militarization of outer space would lead to another spiral of the arms race and a sharp weakening of strategic stability. In these conditions, it is all the more important to sustain efforts to ease world tension, first of all to look for practical ways of halting the arms race and going over to the gradual reduction of the level of nuclear confrontation on a global scale and on a European scale, and to move from confrontation to cooperation and to settling international problems by peaceful means, by way of talks.

On instructions from the Czechoslovak leadership, Bohuslav Chnoupek hailed the agreement reached at the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva on the subject and objectives of Soviet-American meeting in Geneva on the subject and objectives of Soviet-American talks on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms. Positively assessing the results of the meeting, the sides believe that only a first step has been made and there is much, complicated work lying ahead. The objectives formalized in Geneva can be achieved only on the basis of strict compliance with the principle of equality and equal security. The hope was expressed that the American side at the forthcoming talks will also take a constructive and realistic approach.

Both sides positively evaluated the results of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, which has passed important decisions on major international problems, first of all questions of preventing an arms race in outer space and condemning the policy of state terrorism. The Soviet side pointed out the topical significance of the UN General Assembly's appeal to the UN member states, adopted on Czecholovakia's initiative in development of the declaration international cooperation with the aims of disarmament, to multiply their efforts to remove the threat of a nuclear war and curb the arms race.

Awareness is growing in all continents that urgent measures are needed to reduce the war danger. The recently adopted joint New Delhi declaration of the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden, who have called once again for freezing and limiting nuclear arms and laid special stress on the need to prevent an arms race in outer space and conclude a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, is of much importance in this connection.

In this connection, it was pointed out that the above position is consonant with the single line of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and the other socialist countries, which have put forward far-reaching and concrete proposals aiming to preclude the militarization of outer space, terminate the nuclear arms race, and ultimately eliminate all nuclear weapons altogether.

The sides consider that, following the USSR's example, the other nuclear powers that have not yet done so should assume a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The USSR and the CSSR advocate the freezing of all nuclear arsenals, the complete and total prohibition of nuclear weapons, as well as the elaboration of measures whose implementation would promote the lessening of the war danger and the improvement of international relations.

Stress was also laid on the topicality of the constructive proposals tabled by the socialist countries at talks in Vienna in 1983, whose implementation would make it possible to overcome the prolonged deadlock at the talks and go over to practically bringing down the level of military confrontation in the center of Europe.

The large-scale political initiatives advanced by the Warsaw Treaty countries at the Stockholm conference, including those on the non-first-use of nuclear weapons and the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force, as well as other proposals, which are a good basis for attaining mutually acceptable accords both on political and on concrete military-technical measures, are of major importance.

The Soviet Union's submission of the basic provisions of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace is also called upon to facilitate progress at the Stockholm talks.

Together with the other Warsaw Treaty member states, the USSR and Czechoslovakia expect from the NATO countries a businesslike response to their proposals for delivering Europe from chemical weapons as well as for the mutual nonincrease of military expenditures and their reduction. They support the initiatives for setting up nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, in the north of Europe, and in other parts of the continent.

Both sides point out that recent developments have fully borne out the assessments of the situation in the European Continent, contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states of January 5, 1983. Expressing concern about the dangerous tension resulting from the continuing deployment of American nuclear missiles in several NATO countries, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia consistently stand for scaling down military confrontation in Europe and turning it into a continent of peace and mutually beneficial cooperation and for a serious dialogue to be conducted on the basis of equality with a view to restoring and strengthening trust between states with different social systems, with account taken of the security interests of all European countries and peoples.

The sides pointed out the everlasting significance of such most important international acts as the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, the treaties between socialist countries and the FRG, and the Helsinki Final Act, which determine the face of present-day Europe. They pointed out that unfailing respect by all states for the territorial-political realities, which have taken shape in Europe as a result of World War II, is one of the fundamental conditions of peace and security in the continent.

In this connection, anxiety was expressed over attempts by certain quarters in NATO, in the first place in the FRG, to encourage revanchism and question the postwar arrangements in Europe. It was stressed that all encroachments upon the inviolability of the European borders will continue to be rebuffed in the most decisive manner.

In connection with the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism and the liberation of Czechoslovakia and other European countries from the fascist yoke, to which the decisive contribution was made by the Soviet people, the conviction was voiced that it is the duty of the peoples and governments not to forget the grim lessons of the past war and multiply joint efforts to preserve universal peace and ward off the nuclear threat.

As they discussed questions connected with the situation in various parts of the world, the sides expressed themselves in favor of extirpating the existing seats of tension. They strongly condemn the hegemonistic, aggressive policy of the United States in relation to Central American and Caribbean countries, threats with regard to Cuba and the undeclared criminal war against Nicaragua, and stand for a just political settlement in that region on the basis of unqualified respect for the peoples' right to a free choice of their road of development and noninterference in internal affairs.

The USSR and Czechoslovakia stand for an early, comprehensive, just and enduring settlement of the Near East conflict through collective efforts with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO. A realistic and constructive program for establishing peace in that region is contained in the Soviet Union's proposals for a Near East settlement, which have received broad international support.

The sides reiterated full support for the Afghan people's heroic struggle in defense of the gains of the April Revolution.

They resolutely condemn the undeclared war being waged by the forces of imperialism and reaction against their independent nonaligned state. They advocate a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the constructive program advanced by the DRA Government.

Profound concern was expressed in connection with the situation in Southeast Asia, which poses a serious threat to peace and security in this region and the Asian Continent as a whole. The USSR and the CSSR confirm their invariable and firm support for the consistent course of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the PRK aimed at normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia through negotiations aimed at transforming this region into a zone of peace and stability.

The sides expressed confidence that the talks that have taken place will promote the implementation of the principled, peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and the CSSR aimed at strengthening peace and socialism.

Chnoupek Departs

LD020802 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 2 TASS -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, left Moscow for home today after visiting the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport the guest was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

Comparison on Arms Talks

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 2 February First Edition carries on page 4 an article under the heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere." The article, which deals with the talks being held in Moscow between Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, and Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, has been compared with the TASS Russian version published on page F 1 of the 1 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one reads in PRAVDA: . . . in the Kremlin on 31 January between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and B. Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government. (supplying titles)

Paragraph five, penultimate line reads: . . . the Warsaw Pact, is called upon to promote this. (rewording)

Paragraph six, lines three and four should read: . . . Sweden for activating international cooperation against the nuclear. . . (subbing "cooperation" for "community")

BAYBAKOV MEETS WITH POLAND'S GORYWODA ON ECONOMY

LD011832 Moscow International Service in Polish 1400 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, today received Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers.

In the course of their friendly talks issues connected with the coordination of the national economic plans of the Soviet Union and Poland for the years 1986 to 1990 were discussed. Stanislaw Kociolek, the Polish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talks.

PZPR'S POREBSKI DISCUSSES CHERNENKO BOOK

PM011038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[Unnamed own correspondent report: "In Polish: TRYBUNA LUDU on K.U. Chernenko's Book"]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Jan -- TRYBUNA LUDU today published an interview with T. Porebski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on the publication in Polish of the book "Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus" by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

K.U. Chernenko's book contains extensive generalizations, provides a comprehensive analysis of present-day social life, stresses the Communist Party's leading role, and discusses the administrative system in the socialist state and all the questions whose urgency Polish Communists experience every day.

K.U. Chernenko's book has been met with great interest by Polish Communists. It will undoubtedly be of assistance in their practical work. It is one of those books that generate ideas and appeal for action and analysis of the urgent problems of the day, the interview notes.

POLISH JOURNAL CITED ON 'ANTISOCIALIST ELEMENTS'

PM011201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Article in NOWE DROGI"]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 January -- The journal NOWE DROGI has published an article on the subversive actions and plans of the counterrevolutionary underground in Poland.

Since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the journal notes, the struggle against the Soviet state and later against the socialist community has been the main direction of the foreign policy of imperialism's main political centers. An analysis of domestic and foreign reasons for the U.S. Administration's present political course shows that the policy of the United States, the main force of world imperialism, is aimed at strategic confrontation with the socialist community. This is borne out by the historically unprecedented level of the funds the United States and NATO have earmarked for the production of new types of weapons, including antisatellite weapons, the overt attacks on the political realities which have formed in Europe. the use of subversive methods like ideological sabotage and economic and political blackmail and boycotting, and attempts at direct interference in sovereign states' internal affairs.

The coordinated attack, which had been growing since August 1980 -- the attack by the internal and external counterrevolutionary forces on the foundations of Poland's state system and international alliance and on the PZPR -- was halted by the introduction of martial law in the country on 13 December 1981.

Among the internal enemies of the socialist system in Poland there are various views of the situation within the country and, depending on their varying assessments, opposite opinions are voiced in the field of tactics. In particular, the Wroclaw "fighting solidarity" group proclaims the thesis of the need to mount vigorous extremist antistate activity and the conservation of underground organizational structures and the readiness for confrontation. Its members are continuing to dream of creating an "underground state." They are seeking to infiltrate industrial enterprises with a view to kindling tension and organizing strikes.

Other representatives of the antisocialist underground are proposing the tactic "preserving strength and cadres" until a "favorable situation" arrives and of infiltrating legal structures and reinforcing right-wing antisocialist and anti-Soviet trends in the country's life.

The imperialist centers are implementing the so-called "long march" strategy with regard to Poland and are seeking to create as many explosive hotbeds as possible within the country. It is a case of propaganda aggression against Poland. This strategy also provides for inflammatory work against the USSR and the Polish-Soviet alliance and the rendering of material aid to anti-Polish activity within the country and abroad. The servile nature of the activity of the "leaders" of the antisocialist KSS-KOR and "Confederation for an Independent Poland" groupings with regard to their Western masters is obvious.

The journal notes that the antisocialist elements are seeking to delay and complicate the process of overcoming economic difficulties by simultaneously undertaking hostile political activity. They oppose the resurrected, strengthening trade union movement, which is a powerful autonomous force representing the working people's interests and taking part in the administration of the state.

An implacable struggle must be waged against the counterrevolutionary concepts of abolishing socialist forms of production and the form of ownership by all the people in Poland and of extolling the role of private enterprises. Even the partial implementation of these plans would mean undermining socialism in Poland. The struggle against alien concepts must be waged on a broad front, every day, on all salients, NOWE DROGI emphasizes.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRENCH CP CONGRESS

LD041102 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0845 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Paris today at the invitation of the leadership of the French Communist Party, to take part in the work of the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party. The delegation is made up of V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, T.I. Zhdanova, secretary of the Leningrad City Committee of the CPSU.

The delegation was seen off by: V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU; members of the CPSU Central Committee N.Ye Kruchina, administrator of affairs in the CPSU Central Committee, and I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee; A.S. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and other senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee.

USSR DENIES PARIS COUNSELOR NEW KGB CHIEF

LD012006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1851 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Paris, Feb 1 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Embassy here today officially denied the weekly L'EXPRESS' assertions that Vladislav Nitchkov, a Soviet Embassy counsellor, was a new chief of Soviet intelligence (KGB) in Paris.

A Soviet Embassy press spokesman said that the "absurd" article in the Paris weekly "suggests that its writers are influenced by circles from across the Atlantic." The spokesman added the article aimed at "disseminating mistrust amongst businessmen in France" and at "preventing further progress" in economic cooperation between France and the Soviet Union.

SOVIET-FRENCH ECONOMIC COOPERATION VIEWED

LD040007 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] Despite the fact that certain circles in France are attempting to hinder Soviet-French cooperation in trade and economic matters, such cooperation is continuing to develop and strengthen.

[Begin A. Potapov video recording] The north of France is one of the country's major industrial areas and the heart of the French ferrous metallurgy industry. Here, not far from the town of Dunkerque, lies the plant of the Usinor metal firm. This concern holds one of the leading places in the country's economic life and in French exports. At present, for instance, approximately 40 percent of its basic output is for orders from the Soviet Union. This is exceptionally important for the fate of the concern and that of its workers, given the conditions of the present economic crisis and the state of unemployment. Usinor supplies steel plates for pipes used in laying gas pipelines.

Because of the large size of deliveries to the Soviet Union, a new rolling mill is being specially built. The firm will shortly be opening its own office in Moscow. At the neighboring works, they are producing steel plates for a large Soviet order for our motor manufacturing industry.

Washington has on more than one occasion made attempts to wreck the mutually beneficial links between our two countries, but French firms have continued supplying the Soviet Union, regardless of these imperious prohibitions imposed from over the ocean. Good coordination has now come about in the field of metallurgy, and this is very important for future cooperation prospects. For instance, French metallurgical works are making use of several types of production equipment supplied by Soviet enterprises.

However, in other areas of economic life, serious difficulties have arisen lately concerning cooperation between us and France. These are putting a brake on the development of economic and trade links. It must be said forthrightly that it has not been through the fault of the Soviet side that these difficulties have arisen.

Real-life practice has proved that economic links have an important role to play for the development of good relations between the Soviet Union and France. [end recording]

FRENCH TRADE DELEGATION MEMBER INTERVIEWED

LD011928 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- Business circles in France traditionally view the Soviet Union as a reliable and serous partner, Jean Fevrier, secretary-general of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, told a TASS correspondent. Their desire to develop business links with Soviet organizations is borne out by regular visits to Moscow by representatives of French manufacturing and trading firms and banks. Such visits have been organized of late by the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce at least twice a year.

The latest such delegation to Moscow included the managers of 45 medium-sized and small firms interested in forming contacts with Soviet organizations.

Jean Fevrier said that their meetings with Soviet partners "have passed in a business-like atmosphere and made it possible, in a certain measure, to specify prospects for expanding mutually beneficial cooperation, in particular in agriculture and related industries as well as the chemical and petrochemical industries".

The French delegation left for Paris today.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON FRG REVANCHIST PUBLICATION

LD011857 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- TASS news analyst Aleksey Grigoriyev writes:

SCHLESIER may die, but one can never say a thing more frankly and impudently! "The FRG troops have crossed the territory of the Warsaw Treaty countries in central and Eastern Europe and approached the Soviet border...The day of Germany's reunification has come", says an excerpt from the article "Reflection on Germany" which was published in the newspaper SCHLESIER, an official publication of the revanchist "Land Association of Germans from Silesia".

The provocative publication of a new scenario of a "march to the east" this time already with the Bundesehr's participation, has touched off a loud political row. Wrathful protests are ringing out not only in the socialist countries, but also in France, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, to say nothing of the FRG itself.

Official Bonn has also been angered: Chancellor Helmut Kohl described the 'revelations' of a certain Thomas Finke in the SCHLESIER as an irresponsible, harmful, and silly prank. The young man has been flogged so that he should not stick out: He has been expelled from the "Silesian" youth organization as well as from the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] and its youth wing "Junge Union", and yet everything took its usual turn: The "Land Association of Germans from Silesia" is preparing a revanchist assemblage in Hannover in a grand style. The assemblage has been timed to the days when mankind will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the world from Nazi plague. The impudent watchword of the assemblage "Forty years in expulsion -- Silesia remains ours" has been made longer, but no less revanchist: "Forty years in expulsion -- Silesia remains our future in the Europe of free nations". The West German premier intends, as before, to appear as the main speaker at the assemblage.

The spiritual brethren of the "Silesians" -- "The Land Association of the Sudeten Germans" have already held in Augburg (Bavaria) an assembly under the slogan "The Sudetan region remains ours", thus openly laying claim to Czechoslovakia's territory. Preparing for the Hannover rally, the chiefs of the notorious "Union of Expellees" Czaja, Hupka, and their ilk are polishing the medals awarded to them by official Bonn for the "services performed". One hundred and eighty five thousand marks have been appropriated for this assemblage of the revanchists from the Land budget of Lower Saxony alone. West Berlin is following into the footsteps of the FRG. On February 8 the ruling Burgermeister of West Berlin Eberhard Dipgen intends to deliver a speech at the revanchist assemblage of the so-called "Association of Germans from the Eastern and Middle German Regions" -- members of the CDU and the CSU... [Christian Social Union]

"I do not see any signs of revanchism in our country", Chancellor Helmut Kohl has recently said in a radio interview. Let them at least once show me and name a real revanchist in the Federal Republic.

Quite possibly he will agree to list the author of the malicious commentary in the SCHLESIER to be a revanchist. "No," SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] Chairman Willy Brandt says in this connection. No, at issue is not just an article by an immature and scatter-brained young man, as Kohl claims, but a performance staged by the figures of the CDU's right wing, in which the chancellor has participated for many weeks.

It is precisely in this massive and impudent offensive of the "eternally yesterday's and support given to them by official Bonn that lies the danger of an ordinary, day-to-day revanchism, which increasingly permeates the FRG's political life.

CHEKHONIN DENIES REPORTS OF USSR SOLDIERS' FATES

LD012229 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 1 Feb 85

["DIE WELT's Dirty Inventions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes: As long as there remains on earth different ideologies and different views, there will remain different standpoints on many problems and facts. But it is one thing to differ in appraising facts and quite another to invent them, to think them up.

Even in the West, the latter practice is typical as a rule of only the part of the press, which is described as the "gutter press". It is to this latter category that Springer's DIE WELT belongs. Here are just a few examples of its dirty specialization. That West German newspaper recently published an article about the fate of Soviet soldiers who had been captured by Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits and who had then returned home from the West. "No news has reached the West about Valeriy Didenko for a long time," it said, "but now it is known for certain that he has been sentenced in Tashkent for many years in prison on treason charges".

And here is another of the DIE WELT's "revelations": "Two other soldiers, Igor Rykov and Oleg Khlan, are undoubtedly in for forced psychiatric treatment and deprivation of freedom for up to 15 years or possibly even death". These and other reports by Springer's paper have immediately been picked up by all manner of Western radio services, including the Voice of America, Liberty and Free Europe.

This, however, is only natural, for it is widely known that these radio services are on the payroll of the State Department and the C.I.A. What is surprising is another thing: How could such Western newspapers as the British TIMES and the Swiss 24 HEUR, which appear to be usually claiming to be unbiased in their reporting, or say, the British BBC and Swiss television not only pick such lies up but also lace them with anti-Soviet emotions? There has formed a veritable line of "sympathizers" with the former Soviet soldiers and "advocates of their rights" -- from the Western press to the radio mouthpieces of the U.S. espionage agency.

How do matters stand in real life, however? TASS correspondents have visited the former soldiers who have returned home and now live in most different parts of their country. "I am overwhelmingly happy to be home again," Valeriy Didenko told TASS correspondent Anatoliy Golovin. "I have got a warm and sympathetic welcome and now work as a tower crane operator in a construction trust, building homes in the city of Zaporozhye".

Maybe, the Western press has got it right, however, in the cases of the other soldiers? When Oleg Khlan was coming home, he was welcomed back by the entire village Blagoveshchenka of the Zaporozhye region. The people were asking him about his misadventures and expressed their sympathy. Now Khlan is studying at a vocational training course graduating tractor drivers and machine operators. "My plans for the future," he told Golovin, "include continuing my studies at an agricultural college."

Rimas Burba, who has also been allegedly "sentenced to a long prison term", now lives in the Lithuanian health resort of Druskinikai together with his parents in a new house. He told TASS correspondent Algimantas Stankyavichus that he wants to be a professional driver of heavy-duty trucks and is now training to become one. "When I was far away from my homeland," he said, "I realized like never before how wonderful our way of life is, with its warmth in relations between people and their readiness to come to one another's help in trouble".

Does one need more examples of meetings with "victims of Soviet tribunals"? Then one can have them. TASS correspondent Viktor Kalishevskiy visited Viktor Rykov at his home. "I was welcomed back home warmly," he recalled. "My relatives and friends were waiting to welcome me already at the bus terminus in my native town in the Krasnodar region. There was everything - kisses, tears of joy, and hugs." Rykov shared with Kalishevskiy his bitter memories of what he had lived through and told him also about such "sympathizers" with Soviet people in trouble as British Lord Bethell, a man who has sold himself out to Western intelligence services and a crony of Afghan bandits' chieftains, and Lyudmila Torn, the C.I.A.'s menial who sells not only her conscience.

So maybe there's no need to cite more facts to show the provocative nature of the Western press reports about the fates of the Soviet soldiers? Perhaps there's really no need to cite more of them for the present, but only for the present -- since we shall continue our story about the life of other young men, who have returned home, today and about their life in the "blessed West". We shall continue speaking also about those like Aleksandr Voronov, who are forcibly prevented from leaving the United States to go home despite their expressed wish to abandon the "American paradise" in favor of their homeland, who are being prevented to go because the State Department, as it has explained in a ludicrously absurd statement in Voronov's case, allegedly does not know their present whereabouts. For the present, we would like to say only this: The gutter newspaper DIE WELT as long as the "respectable" TIMES and 24 HEUR have cut a sorry figure once again. [sentence as received] So, misters, let us give you this piece of advice: Those newspapers of yours, which claim to be unbiased, ought better not hurry the next time to draw "facts" from such dirty sources of information as DIE WELT and the C.I.A.'s radio mouthpieces.

U.S. AIMS IN AZORES, MADEIRA CRITICIZED

PM310935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Volkov dispatch: "Out in the Open: Those People Who Are Directing the Subversive Activity of Separatists in the Azores and Madeira"]

[Text] Lisbon, January -- The leaders of the separatist organizations in the Azores and Madeira, which advocate the archipelagoes' separation from mainland Portugal, have reappeared in the Portuguese political arena recently. They have been holding widely publicized press conferences and bilateral talks in their campaign for "genuine independence" and the creation of "autonomous states." The Portuguese press is drawing attention to the fact that their actions are supported by the official authorities in the Azores, Madeira and... Washington.

For example, M. Amaral, head of the Azores regional government, has stated that he "sees no reasons to prevent the legalization of an organization that advocates the separation of a part of Portuguese territory" and that its actions "are not at variance with the Constitution." J. de Almeida, the leader of the nationalist "Azores Liberation Front" who spends a considerable part of his time in the United States, visited Madeira recently and was received by J. Jardim, head of the local regional government.

Let us recall that the Azores and Madeira islands are located in the Atlantic and are a constituent part and western outpost of the Portuguese Republic. Under the country's Constitution they have autonomous status. Both archipelagoes have regional parliaments and governments that settle questions related to economic and social development. What are the separatists seeking, you may ask. The answer to this question can only be found on the other side of the Atlantic....

The separatist organizations, which emerged in Portugal after the victory of the April 1974 revolution, are on the payroll of the CIA. The democratic changes that emerged in Portugal in the mid 1970's after the overthrow of the fascist regime really frightened U.S. strategists who were firmly established in the Azores at that time and held a lease on the major air base at Lajes. Was there a danger of losing the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in the Atlantic the United States could use as a transshipment point for moving its interventionist forces to Europe and the Near East? No one in Washington gave any thought to such a turn of events.

In spring and summer 1975, when the activity of the provisional governments in Portugal was directed by representatives of the left wing of the Armed Forces Movement, a wave of terrorism suddenly swept through the Azores and Madeira Islands. Bombs went off in cities and settlements and acts of terrorism were committed against representatives of the state authorities and progressive parties in Portugal. The counterrevolutionary plot was directed from CIA headquarters, which also provided the terrorists with money, weapons, and equipment. The inhabitants of the archipelagoes found in their mailboxes letters that read: "In the face of the 'Red Peril,' we true patriots express the hope that the United States will save us from this danger as it has always done."

However, when a sudden change occurred in Portuguese political life bringing to power a "democratic alliance" government formed by a bloc of rightwing parties, the separatists' protectors curtailed their proteges' "activity" for a time. Why has the CIA found it necessary to bring its puppets out again now?

At the end of 1984 THE WASHINGTON POST published an article that said that the U.S. Administration intends to send a flotilla of military transport ships to the east Atlantic to back up the "Rapid Deployment Force." As the newspaper points out, the Madeira archipelago has been chosen as the support point for this armada.

According to the weekly EXPRESSO, this announcement came as a complete surprise to official Lisbon. The separatist leaders on Madeira, however, immediately supported it, and then, on 1 January, as the Portuguese agency ANOP reported, the official representative of the regional government confirmed the local authorities' readiness to place the islands' territory at the full disposal of the U.S. admirals and generals in exchange for "appropriate compensation." We have thus come full circle.

Washington, aware that any expansion of U.S. military presence on Portuguese territory would arouse the indignation of the country's democratic public, decided to act openly and played the separatist trump it had been concealing. "U.S. imperialism has shown once again," the newspaper O DIARIO writes on this score, "that it would like to settle Portugal's fate as through our country were a small U.S. island colony in the Pacific."

The U.S. Administration's challenge to Portugal has seriously worried the country's democratic circles. The Portuguese Communist Party Secretariat has published a special statement in which it pillories the attempts to revitalize the CIA agents [agentvra] in the Azores and Madeira Islands. The separatists' actions, inspired by their overseas protectors, threaten the state's unity and territorial integrity and run counter to the country's constitution.

PORTUGUESE NAVY ANNOUNCES EXERCISES FOR 4-15 FEB

LD022339 Moscow TASS in English 2229 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Lisbon February 3 TASS -- The General Staff of the Navy of Portugal has announced that military exercises, code-named "Context-851", are to be held off the country's eastern coast on February 4-15. The aim of the exercises is to test methods of dealing with "enemy" submarines. Dutch warships and also patrol planes of U.S. and FRG naval aviation are to participate, apart from the Portuguese Naval Forces, in the exercises.

U.S. FORCING NUCLEAR TRAINING ON BELGIAN FORCES

LD011917 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Brussels February 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

The United States has obliged the Belgian Armed Forces to stage a number of combat operations with the use of nuclear weapons in case of a possible armed conflict in Europe. According to the information of the Belgian television which makes a reference to U.S. sources, some 40 units of back-pack nukes of the U.S.-make, the so-called "nuclear demolition munitions", are meant for the Belgian Army. The press reports that choice units of the Belgian Army start training in the skills of using new nuclear mini-bombs at the Belgian airbase in Klein-Brogel, Limburg Province. True, during the training sessions nuclear warheads will remain at a depot of a U.S. military base near Munich, the FRG. Some 300 units of such weapons have already been accumulated there.

The BELGA news agency reports that U.S. nuclear weapons have been kept at the base in Klein-Brogel at least since 1977. This, specifically, expalins the constant presence at the base of a U.S. Airforce unit for the maintenance of combat preparedness of armaments. The news agency writes it is planned to entrust to the Belgian Army a nuclear attack deep into the territory of a possible enemy. It is also to use anti-aircraft nuclear missiles of the "Nike" type situated on the FRG territory, "Lance" surface-to-surface nuclear charges with which the third artillery battaltion of the Belgian Armed Forces in the FRG is equipped, as well as nuclear cannons with which the Belgian land forces stationed in West Germany are armed. In all the cases, the Belgian press writes, nuclear warheads of the afore-mentioned types were, are and will be exclusively controlled by the U.S. military command in Europe.

FINNISH CP HOLDS MEETING TO MARK ANNIVERSARY

PM291527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Communists' Tasks"]

[Text] Helsinki, 28 Jan -- A ceremonial meeting devoted to the 67th anniversary of the start of the workers' revolution in Finland and the Finnish Communists' current tasks in strengthening the unity of their ranks and stepping up the struggle for peace and the working people's rights was held here on the initiative of the (Usima) District Finnish Communist Party organization and the Finnish Society for the Struggle Against War and Fascism. The meeting was attended by party veterans, former Red Guards and members of the party underground that operated in the prewar and war years, and representatives of party organizations from various parts of the country, and young people.

Opening the ceremonial meetings, (S. Kortelaynen), secretary of the Kuopio District Communist Party organization, noted that the anniversary of the start of the workers' revolution in Finland is now being marked in conjunction with the celebrations of the 80th anniversary of the first Russian revolution in 1905-1907, in which the Finnish working class received their first baptism of fire, as well as the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascism. The Soviet Union's victory led to tremendous progressive transformations throughout the world, (S. Kortelaynen) stressed. these historic events, he stated, had a decisive influence on progressive development in various parts of the planet.

ICELANDIC AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM011040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] Icelandic Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Pall A. Tryggvason presented his credentials to P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin on 31 January.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches P.G. Gilashvili and P.A. Tryggvason had a friendly talk in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, took part.

GUZHENKO DISCUSSES RELATIONS IN GREECE

PM011324 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talks in Greece"]

[Text] Athens, 31 Jan -- USSR Maritime Fleet Minister T.B. Guzhenko, who is here on an official visit, has met with members of the Greek Government. During talks with Greek Merchant Marine Minister Y. Katsifaras, questions of the development of relations along the lines of the two ministries were discussed, and a wide range of problems within the framework of Soviet-Greek ties was also touched up on. The coincidence of viewpoints was noted with regard both to questions of bilateral relations and to international problems.

Questions of mutual interest were discussed at meetings with Greek Foreign Minister I. Kharalambopoulos and K. Vaitsos, deputy minister for the national economy with ministerial rank.

ITALY-USSR SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION TO RESUME WORK

AU011952 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] (ANSA) Moscow, February 1 -- Italy and the Soviet Union agreed today to resume in April the work of the Mixed Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation interrupted in May 1977.

A communique released at the end of five days of preliminary talks in the Soviet capital said that though relations in the scientific and technical fields have continued to develop in these past years, "the resumption of regular sessions of the mixed commission -- which represents the principle instrument for the coordination of relations in this field between the two countries -- should allow the relaunching of cooperation at all levels, facilitating, among other things, the resumption of contacts and visits at the highest levels of government".

The preparatory talks were led, for Italy by ambassador to Moscow Giovanni Migliuolo and, for the Soviets, by the first vice president of the State Committee for Science and Technology, Leonid Yefremov. During the discussions, it was noted that there are "considerable possibilities for the development of cooperation taking into account the state of scientific research in the two countries and the objectives of development", the communique said.

RABIN U.S. VISIT YIELDS MORE MILITARY AID

PM011430 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Feb 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Building Up Aggressive Potential"]

[Text] Washington, 31 Jan -- The White House has officially announced the decision to considerably increase U.S. military aid to the U.S. "strategic ally" in the Near East -- Israel. It has been reported that this interest-free aid will immediately increase in 1986 by almost $500 million to reach $1.8 billion.

That was one of the main results of the talks conducted in Washington by Israeli Defense Minister Y. Rabin, which culminated in a meeting with President Reagan. The sides made no secret of the fact that the expansion in the amount of aid is aimed at building up the potential of the aggressive Tel Aviv military machine and ensuring Israel's "qualitative military superiority" over neighboring countries.

The talks reaffirmed that Washington and Tel Aviv do not intend to change their policy either in relation to individual problems in the Near East or in relation to a settlement in the region as a whole.

At a Washington press conference the Israeli minister expressed complete satisfaction with the results of the talks with leading Reagan administration figures, noting that they had shown "understanding and readiness" to help Tel Aviv in implementing its objectives. Rabin reaffirmed that the bulk of the U.S. military aid in fiscal 1986 will go on purchasing arms and military hardware in the United States. In his words, agreement was reached on the allocation of over 200 million dollars to Tel Aviv to develop Israel's modern Lavi fighter. Israel may also conclude contracts worth approximately 700 million dollars with U.S. corporations for the creation and production of individual components for the Lavi.

Beloborodko Commentary

OW012042 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Jan 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast -- Vitaliy Beloborodko commentary]

[Text] Good evening comrades. It has long been an axiom of international political life that all the Israeli visitors go to the United States in order to get support or aid, and they are never turned down. The same thing happened this time. Ater 3 days of talks, a brief final meeting with President Reagan, and Yitzhaq Rabin returns to Tel Aviv with a round sum of $400 million in addition to what Washington previously promised.

In all, in the coming fiscal year, Israel will receive $1.8 billion in military aid free of charge, and I stress, free of charge.

What will this be used for, the Israeli minister was asked by journalists at news conference in Washington.

Rabin was frank: he said, "for ensuring Israel's qualitative military superiority over neighboring Arab countries."

It is specific, is it not. The minister said the $700 million will be used for creating and producing some components for the new "Lavi" fighter aircraft.

Such Washington generosity is not new. Israel is an old and strategic ally of the United States in the Middle East; an ally who has a powerful lobby in the United States. Another thing is indicative: The talks have confirmed Washington and Tel Aviv's intention to strive for a solution of the Middle East conflict with the aid of force, the use of which has already deadlocked the settlement process in the region.

The partners in the talks again rejected the idea of holding an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested sides, including the Soviet Union. They expressed their loyalty to the Camp David accords which aim for separate deals with separate countries -- the splitting of the Arab world.

All this tallies poorly with the latest peaceful, in quotation marks, statements by President Reagan, and Israeli statements about the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon. Apparently everything will remain as in the past in U.S.-Israeli relations: Dog does not eat dog, as the saying goes.

Stepanov Commentary

PM041039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[A. Stepanov commentary under the rubric "Following a Cable": "Contributions to Expansion" -- first paragraph is TASS report]

[Text] Washington, 1 Feb -- President Reagan has decided to ask Congress to allocate $1.3 billion to Israel in nonrepayable military aid in the next fiscal year.

The total amount of this aid will thereby be increased by $400 million compared with the current fiscal year. This is the result of the visit to Washington by Israeli Defense Minister Y. Rabin, a result which is fully in accordance with the overall U.S. strategy in the region. In the years 1974 through 1983 alone, the U.S. aid granted to Israel totaled some $23 billion, of which 70 percent went to military needs.

The arithmetic is simple. For instance, every day that the Israeli occupiers remain in southern Lebanon costs them $1 million, not counting human losses. Tel Aviv's planned redeployment of its troops out of the Sidon region will, according to the Israel planning minister's calculations, make it possible to save $140 million a year. But that is obviously not enough to drag the Israeli economy out of the quagmire of a severe crisis.

Moveover Israel nurtures plans to entrench itself in the border zone with the help of the puppet "army of southern Lebanon." Plans have already been drawn up for creating Israeli settlements there, similar to those which are dotted all over the map of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza Strip, and for diverting part of the water of the Litani River to northern Israel. Obviously all this will cost a good deal, and so the new American contribution will come just in time.

The White House decision once again shatters any illusions that the United States will urge Israel to move toward a peaceful settlement in the region. While expressing ostentatious satisfaction at Israel's "intention" to withdraw troops from Lebanon, the U.S. Administration is still approving the continuation of the expansionist, colonialist, policy of its "main strategic ally in the region."

ISRAELI ARMS SUPPLY TO PRC SAID OVER $1 BILLION

LD291635 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 29 TASS -- Reports on big Israeli arms deliveries to China have appeared in the American press.

With reference to sources in the Pentagon THE WASHINGTON TIMES contends that Israel is supplying China with air-to-air rockets, sensor devices, display units for installation in the cockpits of fighter planes, radars and anti-tank weapons. It is also reported that there are up to 200 Israeli military specialists in the PRC training Chinese servicemen in the use of Israeli weapon systems.

The total sum of the arms deliveries exceeds a billion dollars, it is reported.

TASS SEES DECLINE IN ISRAELI LIVING STANDARD

LD021454 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Damascus February 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Levchenko reports:

The beginning of February in Israel has been marked by another increase in the prices of most consumer goods and food products. Reports reaching here point out that this is already the fourth increase in the past two weeks. At first the prices of tea, coffee and some other foodstuffs went up. Then the cost of petroleum products, including that of fuel oil which is widely used for the heating of buildings, was increased.

The Tel Aviv rulers have now decided to increase by 15 per cent the prices of such foodstuffs as bread, sugar, meat, milk, eggs as well as vegetables and fruit.

Wage and salaried workers are holding strikes all over Israel as a token of protest against the chronic decline in the population's living standard and against the price rise. The workers and employees of a number of enterprises, in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and other cities are demanding an immediate pay raise and adoption of effective measures to check inflation and improve working conditions. The strike struggle involves already more than 100,000 industrial and office workers.

SYRIAN BA'TH OFFICIAL PRAISES SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

LD041108 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Damascus February 4 TASS -- Syria will carry on its consistent policy of countering the attempts of imperialism and Zionism at establishing their rule over the Middle East and forcing capitulatory plans on the Arab peoples. This policy of the Syrian Arab Republic has met with full approval and support in the decisions of the recent Ba'th conference, said Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, chairman of the National Peace Council, in the course of a meeting with a delegation of peace champions of the GDR currently staying here.

The Syrian people, he said, will work for a just and lasting peace in the region. Syria's policy of countering the conspiracies of imperialism and Zionism would be impossible without the aid given to it by the states of the socialist community, he pointed out. Syria will do its utmost to develop friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries marching in whose vanguard is the Soviet Union, a reliable friend of all Arab peoples.

The Syrian public figure condemned U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy directed at deteriorating the international situation and undermining the process of international detente. He recalled that the policy of the U.S. Administration aimed at building up the arms race constitutes a serious threat to the entire mankind.

The Syrian people sets high store by the peaceable policy of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries, said Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj. The Syrian people supports the efforts of its friends directed at easing international tensions and strengthening peace, at upholding the legitimate rights of all peoples of the world, against a threat of a nuclear war breaking out.

LIBYA CONDEMNS CHAD 'MANEUVER,' REAGAN 'CAMPAIGN'

LD281849 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Tripoli January 28 TASS -- The People's Bureau for External Relations of Libya condemned the attempts of the Ndjamena regime to submit for the consideration of the United Nations Security Council the question of allegedly continued military presence of Libya on the Chadian territory.

A statement circulated here says that this manoeuvre of Habre agreed upon and coordinated with the White House pursues the aim of internationalising the Chadian conflict. The Ndjamena puppet regime which has long since compromised itself with bloody crimes against its own people and by frustrating all attempts of the Organisation of African Unity aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict now seeks to mislead the world public's opinion, absolve itself of the responsibility for the further aggravation of the situation in Chad. Having actually lost control over the country, the Ndjamena regime is striving to place the blame at the wrong door, to overcome a profound political isolation, the statement says.

Awkward allegations of the Habre regime are part of the overall hostile campaign unleashed by the Reagan administration against Libya which consistently declares against the plans of U.S. imperialism to impose its domination on the African Continent, the People's Bureau for External Relations stressed.

IRAN LEADER'S VISITS TO NICARAGUA, TURKEY VIEWED

NC301309 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Recently, Iranian Prime Minister Musavi returned home after a 7-day visit to Turkey and to Nicaragua. Our commentator, Igor Sheftunov, writes:

A variety of attitudes were observed in Washington regarding the Iranian prime minister's visits to these two countries. The U.S. Administration displayed an attitude of silent consent on Musavi's trip to Turkey, while its attitude on his visit to Nicaragua was hostile. What is the reason for the great difference in Washington's approach toward the expansion of Iran's relations with Turkey and Nicaragua?

As is known, in 1952 the U.S. imperialists succeeded in drawing Turkey into the aggressive NATO pact and to setting up their various military bases on Turkish territory.

Some 3 years later, the United States and Britain formed the NATO branch which was later on known as the CENTO pact. Imperial Iran, together with Turkey and Pakistan, was drawn into this aggressive pact. Although the victory of the 11 February revolution 6 years ago led to the defeat of the monarchy in Iran coupled with the dismantling of CENTO, nevertheless the imperialists continue to hope to be able to tie Iran once again to the NATO bandwagon. Washington believes that the expansion of Turkish-Iranian relations will help to achieve this end.

As for the Nicaraguan Republic, it should be said that this country is one of the active members of the Nonaligned Movement. Nicaragua persistently supports liberation movements; hence the reason why Washington assessed the Iranian prime minister's visit to that country as a threat to U.S. security.

White House spokesman Speakes impetuously spoke at a news conference about the dangers of terrorism and condemned Nicaragua, Iran, and other countries of it. But if there is one country on the international scene that resorts to terrorism and has raised it to the level of governmental policy it is none other than the United States of America; the United States is implementing this policy toward all people who wish to live independently.

The peoples of Iran and Nicaragua have, for many years now, been feeling all the cruelty of this policy. More than half a century ago, through blatant terror and force, the imperialists brought the Pahlavi dynasty in Iran and the Somoza dynasty in Nicaragua to power. It was not in the distant past that these despotic regimes leaned on U.S. bayonets to help Western monopolies, oppressed the peoples of Nicaragua and Iran, plundered their natural wealth, and pocketed billions of dollars in profits. Undoubtedly the Somoza and Pahlavi dynasties amassed astronomic wealth. With the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua and the 11 February revolution in Iran 6 years ago the perfidious American regimes were overthrown. As pointed out by Mohammad Musavi in his speech in Managua, during these revolutions U.S. interests were harmed and it is very natural that we are now Reagan's targets.

The policy of nonalignment and independent progress which the Governments of Nicaragua and Iran announced in 1979 immediately after their revolutions were not at all favored by Washington. The U.S. imperialists continue to try to reestablish the total influence of their monopolies in both these countries through pressure and terror. Parallel with military pressure on Iran, the United States resorted to armed intervention in the Tabas area, stationed its armada near Iranian coasts and deployed its forces on U.S. bases in the proximity of Iranian territory.

Counterrevolutionary bands which the United States has formed and is training, use Honduran territory to carry out terrorist operations against Nicaragua. CIA agents mine Nicaraguan ports and U.S. warships have been stationed near the coasts of this republic.

Moreover, Washington has placed Iran and Nicaragua under rough economic pressure. By declaring an economic siege on Iran, Washington tried to prevent the sale of Iranian oil and the import of goods to Iran, hoping that it could thus paralyze Iran's foreign trade. This is the same policy that Washington adopted toward Nicaragua, where the United States is trying to prevent the sale of its sugar -- one of Nicaragua's major export items. The imperialists hoped to create obstructions for both countries to force them to surrender. However, in the era that we live any country firmly moving toward independence can depend on the socialist countries and on progressive developing countries which have based their relations with all countries on the principles of total equality and mutual benefits.

Referring to the great importance and benefits of cooperation with socialist countries, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said: We shall struggle toward the unity of the nonaligned countries and toward the establishment of a new economic system in the world. He added: Efforts by imperialist countries to maintain the existing economic and financial relations by inflicting pressure and through blackmail are completely futile.

In the first years after the victory of the revolutions in Iran and in Nicaragua, relations based on the principles of equality and mutual benefits were established; specifically the two countries agreed on the exchange of Nicaraguan sugar for Iranian oil. The reason behind the Iranian prime minister's recent visit to Nicaragua is to further expand the good relations between the two countries, and to expand commercial and economic relations. As stated in the meetings and discussions in Managua, the expansion of these relations will lead to the strengthening of both countries' independence. This is exactly what the U.S. leadership dislikes, hence its hostile approach to the Iranian prime minister's visit to Nicaragua.

CUBANS IN ANGOLA, NAMIBIA SEPARATE ISSUES

LD012112 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Lusaka February 1 TASS -- The problem of the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola is within the competence of the Government of Angola and Cuba and of no one else, and Western countries have no right to insist on the linkage of their stay in Angola with the granting of independence to Namibia. This has been stated at a rally here by the member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia Fines Bulawayo and the deputy head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba Aloi Valdes. The people of Namibia must be free, and no one has the right to procrastinate the decolonization of that country, F. Bulawayo stressed.

Representatives of Zambia and Cuba urged the world community to do the utmost for the elimination of the apartheid system in South Africa and reiterated their resolve to render assistance to freedom fighters in the south of Africa.

SOVIET NOTE TO UN ON RSA SETS FORTH POLICY

LD012049 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] New York February 1 TASS -- The Soviet Union supports the taking by the U.N. Security Council of all the necessary measures in the struggle against racism and apartheid in the south of the African Continent. This is pointed out in a letter of the permanent representative of the USSR at the U.N. in reply to the note of the U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in which he asked all the U.N. member states to set forth their opinion on this problem.

The racist regime of South Africa poses a threat to universal peace and security. It pursues a policy of aggression, destabilization and state terrorism against the independent countries of the region, continues to build up its military potential and strives to gain access to nuclear weapons. It would be of much importance to take concrete effective steps aimed at eliminating loopholes existing in the obligatory embargo on arms deliveries to South Africa and to make it all-embracing to the maximum.

In accordance with its principled stand with regard to the racist apartheid policy pursued by South Africa, the Soviet Union does not maintain any relations with South Africa in economic, military or any other spheres, the document stresses.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO ARRIVE 4 FEB

LD040818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, is arriving today in Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The Soviet people welcome the Cuban minister of foreign affairs and express confidence that his visit will facilitate further strengthening fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between our countries.

CABRISAS MEETS WITH USSR'S BAYBAKOV ON TRADE

FL250044 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, and Ricardo Cabrisas, Cuban minister of foreign trade, met today in Moscow. During the meeting, the two leaders consulted on the progress made in bilateral negotiations for the 1985 Cuba-USSR trade protocol.

SOVIET-CUBAN CONSULTATIONS HELD IN HAVANA

PM011318 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Havana, 31 Jan -- Soviet-Cuban political consultations have been held here with the participation, on the Soviet side, of Yu.Ye. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and, on the Cuban side, of J.R. Viera, Cuban first vice minister of foreign relations, and other leading workers of the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

Urgent international problems of mutual interest were discussed during the meetings and talks.

Yu.Ye. Fokin was received by J. Montane, candidate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, and I. Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister.

U.S. CHAMPIONING OF NICARAGUAN CONTRAS HIT

PM011703 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[R. Tuchin "Events of the Day" article: "Washington and the 'Contras'"]

[Text] Washington's loud threats against Nicaragua, which followed hot on the heels of the White House's rejection of talks with the Sandinist government and the boycott of the sessions of the International Court in The Hague, which is examining a Nicaraguan complaint about aggressive U.S. actions, had barely ceased reverberating when the fuss about the "contras" began.

"They are not a handful of mercenaries picked up on the streets of Chicago," L. Motley, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, exclaimed to a group of newspaper editors in San Diego. Vice President Bush echoed him, extolling these actual CIA agents, and he had the nerve to call them "champions of freedom and democracy."

Such hypocritical admiration of the thugs from Somoza's beaten army is not new. And one might not mention it if it were not such an integral part of the multifaceted political game the U.S. Administration is playing in order to get its proposal on aiding the detachments of "contras" through Congress.

The enemies of the Nicaraguan people are not keeping their distance from Washington's initiative either. Arturo Cruz shows particular eagerness in this area. He is the double-dyed reactionary politician and banker who, incited by his U.S. guardians, decided to boycott the elections in Nicaragua and then showered political filth on the Sandinist government. It was he who about 2 weeks ago advocated the creation of some kind of "emigre government." The other day he urged LA PRENSA editor Chamorro and other reactionaries to put aside their differences and set up a "new coalition political movement" by joining forces with the "contras" forces. Whether this black alliance is set up or not the future will tell; for the time being these maneuvers serve to exert the relevant pressure on the position of U.S. congressmen.

This fact has been confirmed even by such a determined opponent of the provision of funds to aid the Somozists as Senator P. Leahy. According to the U.S. television company NBC, he does "not rule out the possibility that if the Nicaraguan opposition forms a new political movement many congressional leaders may review their position."

So there's the rub! The Washington administration is hell-bent on squeezing out of Congress the $14 million which the CIA would use to widen anti-Nicaraguan sorties from Honduran territory.

Active in the same sphere -- in support of the White House -- are the Honduran rulers who assert, feigning vehemence, that they may stop backing the Nicaraguan "contras" if the U.S. Congress decides after this year not to resume the allocation of appropriations to aid the counterrevolutionaries." (From a report by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in Tegucigalpa (J. Lemoine)).

As we can see, on the White House's initiative, pressure is being exerted from various directions on the members of Congress who will assemble in March to consider allocating more money to the CIA to wage the undeclared war against the Nicaraguan people. But it is known that even without congressional consent, the Reagan administration has many channels through which aid flows to what remains of the Somozists. THE NEW YORK TIMES notes that the "contras" have "enough money, chiefly from private U.S. benefactors, to be able to continue operations till the spring and even beyond." According to some reports, the paper continues, other countries are also sending the Somozists weapons.

Thus, the ballyhoo over U.S. Congress' "obstinacy" smacks somewhat of political demagoguery. And it was created not only to obtain an additional source of material support for Nicaragua's enemies, but to further whip up anti-Nicaraguan hysteria, which is a more convenient atmosphere for the United States to achieve its aggressive ends.

SHULTZ ANTI-NICARAGUAN STATEMENTS CITED

LD030009 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, has said that the United States should be prepared to use force to defend what he calls democratic values and its foreign policy interest.

Commentary is by Viktor Olin:

Speaking before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, George Shultz called Nicaragua a place where these values and interests are supposedly being threatened. To avert this threat the U.S. secretary of state feels the United States is obligated to give support to all those who are trying to get rid of the revolutionary people's Government of Nicaragua. It is no secret that in pursuing an anti-Nicaraguan policy the American leadership is giving extensive financial and military support to counterrevolutionary groups based in Honduras and Costa Rica and waging a war from there against Nicaragua.

The fugitive guardsmen of the ousted dictator, Somoza, having been trained by American instructors are murdering civilians, burning homes, blowing up bridges and oil storages. Acting in defiance of a congressional ban and the norms of international and American laws, the Central Intelligence Agency is rigging up subversive plans and is supplying the contras.

The objective is to restore a regime in Nicaragua similar to the Somoza regime, which would have one criterion -- namely to protect by any means the so-called American vital interests. Since the terror of the contras is not having the desired result it is all the more possible that there will be direct military intervention by the United States against Nicaragua. Military exercises are being conducted near the borders of Nicaragua, exercises in the course of which invasion tactics are being practices.

Neighboring Honduras has been turned into a giant base of aggression. American bases are set up there with weapons depots and communications systems. These and other signs indicate that the United States is preparing to use its Grenadian experience in Nicaragua. That's what is really meant by protecting the so-called democratic values and foreign policy interests of the United States.

Lofty statements evolve into the suppression of the liberation struggle of nations; the imposition of repressive regimes; the widespread use of terror and sabotage and threats of direct American aggression. It is noteworthy that plans by the United States to continue using armed force as a means of achieving its objectives have been confirmed precisely at a time when prestigious international forums are discussing the possibility of excluding the use force from relations among states.

A special United Nations committee has met in New York to draft an interntional convention on this issue.

In Stockholm the Soviet Union has proposed that the countries' participants in the European conference agree on renouncing the use of military force and on maintaining relations of peace. The statements made by the secretary of state, George Shultz, explained why the United States is not in a hurry to follow these initiatives.

KNYAZEV ON NICARAGUAN 'PEACEFUL COURSE'

LD011841 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega received in Managua the foreign ministers of Mexico and Panama. They informed him of the preparation for the conference of the states of the Contadora Group with the participation of Central American countries planned for mid-February. As is known, Nicaragua proclaimed the readiness to take part in the conference.

The republic has thus showed again its sincere support for the efforts of the Contadora countries aimed at a political settlement of the crisis in the region on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of states of Central America, their right to decide their destiny without outside interference. Following its principled line, Nicaragua has earlier agreed to sign without any changes made the "Act of Peace" in Central America drawn up by the Contadora Group.

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, speaking in the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate of the U.S. Congress on Thursday was supporting the opposition line. He publicly confirmed the support of the Washington administration for Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. The head of the foreign policy department of the USA proclaimed, unabashed, as all but a "people's uprising" the actions of bandit Somoza men notorious for their mass killings of women and children in Nicaragua. He actually threatened with Washington's new military intervention in Central America, was lauding in every way the invasion of Grenada by U.S. forces in 1983 as allegedly, an "adequate answer" to the mythical "Marxist expansion". [sentence as received]

Such are the two ways of the solution of complex problems of Central America -- the peaceful course of the Contadora countries supported by Nicaragua and the course at crude diktat and wars which the White House still tries to implement against the will of peoples of the region.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS 'BIG PINE III' EXERCISE

LD030805 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Managua February 2 TASS -- The Pentagon's new exercises to be held in Central America provide evidence of the fact that Washington decided to openly come over to "a dialogue with the help of weapons". This is said in a note of protest of the foreign minister of Nicaragua, Miguel D'Escoto, which was forwarded to the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in connection with the coming American-Honduran "Big Pine-3" exercises in direct proximity of the Nicaraguan frontier. The document emphasizes that the new military exercises of the two countries are a "direct action" against efforts of the Contadora Group countries striving to find peaceful ways of solution of the regional conflict.

The exercises are to begin on February 11 and last till May 3. More than 4,500 American servicemen will be involved in the exercises. M-60 tanks and armoured carriers of American make will participate for the first time in exercises on the Honduran territory.

"The demonstration of muscles" just a few kilometers away from the Nicaraguan frontier serves quite a certain aim -- that of giving moral support to counter-revolutionary gangs, which are based in Honduras and which receive generous financial aid from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, it is said in the note.

In connection with the publication of the note of protest the Nicaraguan ANN News Agency points out that the United States and its allies have held more than 20 military exercises in Central America and the Caribbean basin since 1981.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS 'MALICIOUS SLANDERS'

LD010824 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Managua February 1 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Government has rejected the malicious slanders of the Reagan administration, which for four years now has had recourse to crude falsifications, trying to ascribe to the Nicaraguan authorities involvement in drug smuggling. The statement issued here by the Foreign Ministry says that these false accusations are a component part of the anti-Nicaraguan campaign, which is being whipped up by Washington in an attempt at discrediting the Sandinist people's revolution.

Last year the American Drug Enforcement Administration made an attempt at shifting the blame onto the Nicaraguan Government for illegal operations with intoxicating agents. Later it became known that two Colombian citizens, who were arrested in Spain on a charge of drug smuggling, were pressured in an attempt to make them confess that they were associated with the Nicaraguan Government. In exchange for this false testimony the Colombians were promised that they would not be extradited to the United States.

The Washington administration, the statement says, is clearly intensifying its propaganda manoeuvres, aimed at "justifying" the criminal policy of aggression against the Nicaraguan people and increasing military aid to the Somozista counterrevolutionary gangs.

The government has reaffirmed its adherence to the principles of the "Quito Declaration on Drug Smuggling" which was signed by it in 1984 and expressed readiness to support the draft "convention on preventing trade in intoxicating agents", which was proposed by Venezuela.

MOSCOW CRITICIZES DUARTE PEACE TALKS POSITION

LD040021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has stated that the third round of peace talks with the partisans may not take place. International affairs journalist Aleksandr Baryshev notes that the dialogue between the El Salvador authorities and the insurgents began in October, 1984 in the town of La Palma near the border with Honduras. A bilateral commission consisting of six representatives from each side was set up there to pursue further contacts. A second meeting was held at the end of November in a small place called Ayagualo. During these meetings, which were hailed by U.S. propaganda was the result of a peace-making initiative by President Duarte, this peacemaker, if you'll pardon the expression, rejected the just and honest proposals made by representatives of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador -- proposals which, if implemented, could have normalized the situation in the country. However, Duarte did agree at that time to a third meeting, which was to be held at the end of January. But now even this has been refused. Why?

The main reason is that, after meeting D'Aubuisson, the leader of the extremists in El Salvador, influential figures in the Salvadoran military hierarchy like Blandon, the chief of the General Staff, and Bustillo, the Air Force commander, refused to support the negotiations and ordered intensified punitive operations against the partisans.

Furthermore, observers mentioned the conflict between Duarte and the legislative assembly, where the majority is held by right-wing extremists who are categorically demanding an end to all contacts with the insurgents.

With the 17 March elections to the Constitutent Assembly approaching, Duarte, naturally, does not want to exacerbate relations with them. But probably, the main reason for the present negative position of the Salvadoran authorities is their wish to do Washington's bidding regarding its plan to undermine any initiative aimed at normalizing the situation in Central America. In this instance, it wishes to frustrate the efforts of the countries belonging to the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela -- who are due to hold a meeting in February with representatives of all the Central American countries in order to bring about a political settlement of the principle "the worse things get, the better," Duarte clearly intends to win the White House's approval.

CHILEAN COMMUNISTS ISSUE OFFICIAL DECLARATION

PY251410 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Declaration issued by the Communist Party of Chile, PCCh, last December in Chile entitled "For an Armed Forces' National and Democratic Doctrine"]

[Text] For over 11 years and with the unrestricted support of the Armed Forces, Pinochet has implemented an antinational, antidemocratic, and antipopular policy. The whole of the national defense potential has been used as a repressive and oppressive instrument against its own people to favor the large national and foreign economic groups and the transnational banks.

The basis of this policy has been the application in Chile of the national security doctrine. According to this doctrine, the Chilean national is threatened by internal enemies, and these people, who are described as Communists, are in fact the people, all the democratic sectors, all the people who are struggling for democracy and justice whether they are Communists, socialists, Christian Democrats, radicals, priersts, workers, professionals, men, women, or even children.

The national security doctrine is not a Chilean doctrine to defend and serve the Chilean people, it is foreign doctrine imposed by Yankee imperialism on the Latin American armed forces and other areas of the world to defend its interests and to crush the people who are struggling in defense of their basic wealth and are forging their own destiny.

Bernardo O'Higgins conceived that the basic mission of the Armed Forces was to defend our national sovereignty and to protect the nation's borders and the people's wealth, life, and safety. Through the national security doctrine, the mission of the Armed Forces is aimed at defending the interests of imperialism and its domestic allies, especially the financial oligarchy, against the Chilean people, who are subjected to oppression, hunger, unemployment, and misery.

This concept of internal war is repeated in every speech delivered by the dictator, who calls himself the great defender of Christian and Western civilization. The essence of this doctrine was expressed and clearly shown in the court-martial ruling against the Chilean Air Force personnel who in 1974 respected the Constitution. The ruling said: The line that marks the differnce between friend and foe is generally located in the heart of the nation, in the city, in the places of work, in the midst of the family, and even infiltrated into intelligence organizations as well as in social, political, cultural, and religious organizations holding sometimes important positions in the nation.

It is on these bases that Pinochet and the high command decided that their main enemies are the PCCh, the other parties of the Popular Democratic Movement, the Christian Democratic Party, and the church. It is not by chance that millions of dollars are being spent to maintain the CNI [National Intelligence Center] and other groups of torturers and murderers, and to set up a gigantic network of informers in the unions, low-income neighborhoods, universities, Christian communities, and other popular organizations.

This is the military doctrine that has been imposed on the Chilean Armed Forces, a doctrine that will never allow the unity of the Chilean people to work for their common goals of progress, peace, and democracy because the internal war is permanent in nature.

The articles of the illegitimate Constitution of 1980 contain the essence of the national security doctrine and give Pinochet and his successors the legal tools to continue on the path of war against the people. This doctrine is particularly expressed in the rules and regulations of the exceptional measures, such as the state of siege, the state of emergency, the state of internal disruption, etc, in Article 24, and in other articles that allow the dictator to act with absolute impunity over the people, political parties, press, radio, labor unions, and social organizations and to repress by force any legitimate protest.

Chile's armed institutions have become coercive forces. The 1980 Constitution has given the Armed Forces all-embracing powers above democratic precepts and the will of the people. It establishes that the chiefs of the armed and police forces are unmovable and that they therefore do not depend on the legitimately established democratic government.

These chiefs make up the majority of the National Security Council which, among other things, can name four former commanders of the Armed Forces as members of the Senate, can appoint two members of the Constitutional Panel [Tribunal Constitucional], define the criterion of collective negotiations, empower the president of the Republic to declare a state of siege, and represent any authority established by the Constitution to give its opinion over any act or issue that, in its judgement, is seriously undermining the basis of the institutions or compromising national security. Pinochet's intention is to indefinitely keep the Chilean people under military tutelage and to convert civilians and military men into irreconcilable enemies. Neither civilians nor military men should permit this aberration, which is contrary to the basic concepts of our nation and our Armed Forces. It is foreign to our way of thinking, and it is absolutely opposed to any democratic concept.

Both military men and civilians should struggle to establish a new doctrine for the Armed Forces, a doctrine that should guarantee democratic coexistence among all Chileans. This presupposes, in the first place, the end of the Pinochet dictatorship and the abolishment of the national security doctrine.

The basic tasks of the Armed Forces can only be those of defending our national sovereignty and of safeguarding the borders, wealth, and all the inhabitants of the nation. To accomplish this, the Armed Forces should free themselves of all foreign depdendence, such as their present dependence on the U.S. Armed Forces of whose worldwide deployment and war strategy the Chilean Armed Forces are now a part.

A new democratic state should be able to count on the full support of its Armed Forces in order to pursue a foreign policy characterized, among others, by the following principles

1. A foreign policy for peace, disarmament, the self-determination of the peoples, and nonintervention. 2. A relationship based on equality among states. 3. The peaceful solution of border conflicts and regional conflicts. 4. Latin American integration. 5. Adhesion to a nonaligned policy.

On the domestic front, the principles, values, and activities of the Armed Forces should be aimed at respecting and defending the sovereignty of the people and the nation's democratic expressions. In a democratic state, national defense should be based on the common interests of the Armed Forces and the people. The national defense system should be formed by both civilians and military men. From a military point of view, the backbone of the system should be the armed institutions, which should have a professional and permanent basis with a high technical efficiency and sufficient deterrent capacity to face any foreign threat. These institutions should have a renewed morale and should be forged together in the democratic doctrine, based on the close unity of the people and the Armed Forces.

For this reason, it is necessary to revise the present structure and deployment of the Armed Forces and change everything that is promoting internal war rather than facing any danger of foreign aggression. The military should fully participate in the life of the people. Military personnel should no longer live in exclusive, isolated, and protected barracks, as if the people were their enemies. The men in arms should not be used against workers in their demonstrations, strikes, and labor conflicts, playing a role that has turned them into the armed branch of the employers. They also should not participate in repressive intelligence activities or covert actions in the interior. Therefore, we propose, above all, that there should be an end to the CNI and other organizations that have sullied themselves with repression, torture, and crime.

It is necessary for the Carabinero Corps to put an end to its methods of mass intimidation against the people, by changing its militarized orientation and training for wars and by eliminating the privilege that now gives it complete impunity against civilians. Moreover, many organs that are now excessively centralized could be transferred to other organizations; for instance, the traffic police could be subordinate to the municipalities, a police corps subordinate to the courts should be created, and the border guards should become a specialized independent corps. In this way, the Carabineros Corps would assume a preventive role much more humanized and in accordance with democratic principles, which would obviously not allow the abuses now being committed and would lessen the hatred felt by the people toward the Carabineros.

The military oath that used to be sworn in Chile was abolished by Gabriel Gonzalez Videla for the benefit of the foreign interests of the CIA. The oath read: I promise, on my honor as a soldier, to respect the Constitution and the authorities of the Republic. I also swear to love the flag of my country and to defend it with my life, the flag which is the symbol of this land and the expression of freedom, justice, and democracy. This oath implies that the Armed Forces are subordinate to the democratic authorities. It is necessary to return to this principle.

The establishment of a new military doctrine demands that the Armed Forces be democratized. The dictatorship, however, makes efforts to misrepresent the thoughts of the Communists regarding the democratization of the armed institutions, alleging that we are against rank and subordination and for equality within the armed institutions. The dictatorship asserts that we wish to destroy the Armed Forces. The truth is that our ideas about democratization are aimed at making the Armed Forces a part of democratic life, at making their union with the people possible, at removing them from their role of reactionaries and oppressors, and at converting them from enemies into friends of the majority of the nation. These ideas take into account the interests expressed by military men themselves.

The training given at the military institutes, their plans and programs, and particularly their content should be in accordance with the democratic policy of the state. There should be full equality of opportunity for the sons of all families in this country to enter the officers schools. There should be no economic, ideological, religious, or, much less, any social restrictions. The sons of workers should have the same possibilities of admission. Military training should be free of cost.

The democratization of the Armed Forces that we Communists are advocating also presupposes a number of rights that the military men should have full capacity to exercise as citizens. Among others they are: the exercise of the universal right to vote for soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers; the right to profess any democratic ideology or religious creed; the right to participate, outside the barracks and service hours, in social and political organizations and in public demonstrations; the right to a guaranteed, worthy standard of living, social welfare and all types of social assistance as all other state servants; the right to rest and to a just working day; to exercise only those functions for which they have been hired and trained; to participate in organizations that can express to their commands and to the Congress their grievances and claims, without this implying a passing over of hierarchy and military discipline; the right to equal promotion opportunities according to a promotion and posting regulation; the elimination of the obstacles hindering noncommissioned officers from becoming officers; the right of full freedom to marry under the same conditions as civilians; the right to return to civilian life; the right of young men to choose another civil service oriented toward serving the community, and the right to equality before the law through a unified judicial system in which military justice is strictly limited to the professional field. A reform of the disciplinary rules should also be considered, as well as the stopping of degrading methods in barracks. Other proposals made by military men related to these democratization ideas should also be taken into consideration, such as the reorganization of the High Command, the reform of the Armed Forces Statute, and the creation of a discipline and promotion council with members ranging from noncommissioned officers upward. On these bases it will be possible, under a democratic regime, to turn into a reality the growing contribution of the armed institutions to the development of the nation.

[Signed] Communist Party of Chile, Santiago, December 1984.

LUNCHEON GIVEN FOR OUTGOING BRAZILIAN ENVOY

PM301053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS "Diary" report]

[Text] V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister, gave a luncheon on 22 January for S. Pontes Nogueira, Brazilian ambassador to the USSR, in connection with his forthcoming departure from the USSR.

TASS CITES CHERNENKO WW II ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

LD021718 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 2 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko has addressed a message of greetings to the readers of the "SOVIET UNION" magazine which devotes its February issue to the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and its ally -- Japanese militarism.

Mankind paid dearly to uphold their right to live, stresses Konstantin Chernenko. "The Soviet Union experienced all but the heaviest and most formidable trials. We upheld our freedom and independence, our revolutionary gains, but we lost 20 million lives in the war which was for the Soviet people the Great Patriotic War. A third of our national wealth was destroyed by the aggressor".

"The decisive role that the Soviet Union played in the Second World War is generally recognized", Konstantin Chernenko stresses. "But we are far from diminishing the significance of the struggle of other countries and peoples. Our victory in the Great Patriotic War is inseparably linked with the anti-fascist struggle in many countries, the European resistance movement, with actions of armed forces of our allies in the anti-Hitler coalition".

The Soviet leader points out that the world changed beyond recognition over the period of 40 years, but nobody has the right to forget the lessons of the struggle against Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. "To do the utmost to avert a new tragedy, to rule out war as a means of solving disputes and differences means to honour the solemn obligations that were undertaken by allies in the anti-Hitler coalition. Our country which is engaged in peaceful creative labour strives exactly for that goal", stresses Konstantin Chernenko.

CANDIDATE DEPUTIES' ELECTION SPEECHES REPORTED

Ligachev in Tolyatti

PM021854 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on 1 February Tolyatti meeting between Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and voters of the Avtozavodskiy Electoral Okrug, Kuybyshev Oblast: "Real Democracy in Action"]

[Text] The Palace of Culture of Tolyatti's Sintezkauchuk Production Association greeted the participants in a meeting between the voters of Kuybyshev Oblast's Avtozavodskiy Electoral Okrug and RSFSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with an exhibition in which the items on show convincingly reflect the great and favorable changes that have taken place in the youthful city on the Volga since the last elections.

The meeting, held 1 February, was opened by Avtozavodskiy Raykom First Secretary N.M. Levadnyy. An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was unanimously elected with great enthusiasm.

The candidate deputy's agent -- Hero of Socialist Labor V.M. Malykhin, body assembly team leader at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant -- urged the voters to cast their votes on election day for the candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The meeting was addressed by Yu. M. Vasin, director of the Avtozavodskiy Rayon district heating plant; V.S. Siganova, driver for the trolleybus administration; V.I. Isakov, general director of the Avtovaz Association; L.A. Bazanova, sewing machine operator at the Tolyatti clothing and Knitwear factory; and N.S. Kosygina, teacher at the No 53 School.

They spoke about their boundless love for and trust in their dear Leninist party, their full support for its domestic and foreign policy, and their aspiration to successfully fulfill the targets for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole and to mark with great labor achievements the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

A speech was then delivered by Ye. K. Ligachev. He conveyed Comrade K.U. Chernenko's cordial and warm greetings and best wishes to those present and all the oblast's working people. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary, he said, is confident that the oblast's labor collectives will greet the 27th party congress with new achievements in the struggle to successfully filfill the targets of the current year and the 5-year plan.

Having thanked the collectives of working people and all voters of the Avtozavodskiy Electoral Okrug for the honor bestowed upon him, the candidate deputy gave an assurance that he will do everything to justify their trust and will work vigorously and for the benefit of the common cause to fulfill the tasks set by the Communist Party.

The fact that the convening of the next CPSU congress, the 27th, has been placed on the agenda is exerting a decisive influence on the content and nature of the current election campaign and the rhythm of our entire life, Ye. K. Ligachev continued.

The unanimous nomination of Comrade K.U. Chernenko and the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo as candidate deputies to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and the supreme soviets of the other union republics is a graphic demonstration of the unity of the party and the people. In carrying out the functions of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in the name of the supreme interests of Soviet society and the state, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, relying on great political experience, devotes his energies and knowledge to the elaboration and implementation of the party's course, the growth of the motherland's economic and defense might, the improvement of the people's prosperity, and the consolidation of the Soviet state's foreign political positions. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's works and his article "Equal to the Demands of Developed Socialism," which elucidates topical problems of CPSU strategy and tactics at the present stage, are of great importance for the enrichment of Marxist-Leninist theory and socialist practice.

The Soviet people's historic achievements, which have become possible only under the conditions of the socialist system, gratify and inspire millions of our friends throughout the world, the speaker said. However, there are still forces that would like to retard our advance and slow social progress in the world. Bourgeois ideologists of every stripe maliciously slur the Soviet system and spread distorted notions about the position of the individual under socialism. At the same time, disregarding the actual facts, they unrestrainedly advertise the notorious "Western model" of democracy as allegedly an unsurpassed model for all peoples and all types of social setup. The class point of this campaign is obvious. It consists in attempting to undermine the Soviet people's cohesion, lessen socialism's magnetic attraction, and harm the Soviet state politically and economically, but these hopes and doomed not to come to fruition. Our positions are strong, and we have no need to fall back on defense in the skirmish around problems of democracy imposed on us by the ideological enemy.

The speech convincingly showed that Soviet people's power guarantees people, not in words but in practice, such supreme vital values as freedom from exploitation and social oppression, genuine equality of rights, the right to work, health protection and housing, free access to education and culture, and confidence in the future. As for so-called "Western democracy," its essence is well known to the peoples and is graphically manifested in capitalism's inherent economic crises and chronic unemployment, naked racism and chauvinism, savage persecution of dissidents, and people's lack of rights in the face of the power of the rich. Capitalism's antipeople and antidemocratic nature also makes itself felt in international affairs, in its unscrupulous plundering of underdeveloped "Third World" countries. Flouting the paramount human right -- the right to life and security -- the imperialist states are pushing the world toward nuclear catastrophe, getting rich from the arms race in an atmosphere of war danger which has increased through their fault.

The Soviet Union's economy is developing on a completely different basis. Everything which makes our motherland rich and strong has been created by the Soviet people's labor from their own resources. We do not exploit those who are weaker than ourselves, do not attempt to get fat at other people's expense, and do not threaten the world with war. The USSR's political system is the real accelerator of its socioeconomic progress. It was precisely Soviet power that created the preconditions which made it possible to transform the country into a mighty industrial power in a unmatched short space of time. The current 5-year plan has become a major milestone in the development of the national economy. In recent years it has proved possible to overcome a number of negative trends that had emerged during an earlier period. The RSFSR's economy has taken an appreciable step forward. National income here has increased 19 percent since the last elections to the soviets. Every year approximately four-fifths of the republic's national income has been channeled directly into increasing the people's prosperity. All these are weighty achievements which can be credited with every right to the years of the 5-year plan that have elapsed.

Nevertheless, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his speech to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, it has as yet proved possible to overcome the lag in far from all positions. Under these conditions particular significance for the fate of the 5-year plan is attached to the implementation of the task set by the party of ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the plan for the current year and, where it is possible and necessary, its overfulfillment. To put it figuratively, the candidate deputy stressed, the 1985 national economic plan is a work plan to prepare the party, the entire people, and every labor collective for the 27th CPSU Congress in the decisive sphere -- the sphere of material production.

In this connection a description was given of the most important national economic tasks facing the oblast and Tolyatti City. Avtozavodskiy Rayon collectives' successful work during the current 5-year plan was noted. They have exceeded the plan targets for labor productivity growth and increased the return on capital by 1 percent. This is an important indicator, especially since a tendency for the return on capital to decline persists in the oblast as a whole. Mention was also made of the need to intensify the attention devoted to questions related to saving resources. For this, it is important to make full use of the great mobilizing force of the party's call to work for 2 days a year using raw and other materials and fuel saved in excess of the plan -- a call which has been taken up by the entire country. The realization of this party target, as the people call it, will make it possible to save over R3.5 billion on an economy-wide scale. In general, Y.K. Ligachev said, big but perfectly realistic tasks face our economy this year. To cope with them it is not only necessary to fully mobilize material-technical and production resources. It is equally important to subordinate to this the tremendous potential which lies in the democratic nature of our social system and to make the process of intensifying the economy truly nationwide.

It was noted in the speech that since the last elections to union and autonomous republic supreme soviets, major measures relating to the in-depth development of socialist democracy have been implemented under the influence of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Extensive legislation has been implemented which has made it possible to clarify and concretize many important legal aspects of the life of society and the position of the individual in it. The USSR Law on Labor Collectives was a legislative enactment of particular political, economic, and social weight. The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum played a paramount role in increasing the effectiveness of Soviet democracy and improving soviet's activity. Effective measures have also been adopted to develop the activeness of trade unions, other social organizations, creative unions, and amateur associations of working people. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's meetings with Army and Navy Komsomol organization secretaries and leaders of socialist countries' youth organizations and his speech at the All-Union Conference of People's Control Workers were of exceptional importance for this. Work concerned with the consolidation of organization and order and the more punctilious execution by citizens and organizations of the obligations placed upon them was continued.

The candidate deputy stressed that real democracy is inconceivable without discipline in the same way that conscious discipline is possible only under the conditions of real democracy. He touched on a number of questions of the activity of soviets, Komsomol organizations, and people's control organs in the oblast and voiced specific recommendations for further improving it. The full implementation of the people's self-administration must serve as the reference point here.

The main bearer of the principles of socialist democracy and the soul of the democratic process that permeates the life of the Soviet state of all the people, Ye.K. Ligachev continued, is the Communist Party. The growth of its leading role is an invariable, key factor for deepening and developing socialist democracy. Proceeding from this, the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo devote great attention to questions of party building and the organizational and political strengthening of all components of the party. A realistic and at the same time creative attitude to problems is being increasingly asserted in the activity of party organs and organizations. There has been an increase in Communists' responsibility, activeness, and mutual exactingness toward each other. The preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress begun in the party offer great scope for comprehensively analyzing the work that has been done, generalizing everything new and progressive accumulated in party practice, and eliminating shortcomings. These preparations serve as a powerful stimulus for improving all aspects of party organizations' activity and invigorating their internal life. The discussion of the new edition of the CPSU program, which will reveal the party's strategy and tactics in the process of improving developed socialism, will be an event of great ideological and political significance. The discussion at the 27th congress of the question of amendments and additions to the CPSU Rules will serve to strengthen the party's democratic foundations, consolidate discipline, which is severe and equal for all Communists, increase their activeness and initiative, and develop intraparty relations.

The party Central Committee's multifaceted activity, the candidate deputy stated, creates all the conditions necessary for the ongoing development in our society of the law-governed and objectively dictated process of the growth of the CPSU's leading role. Herein lies the main precondition, the main guarantee that socialist democracy will continue to develop and improve just as steadily in the future, opening up increasing prospects for real, active participation by millions of working people and every Soviet citizen in the administration of the country.

In conclusion, Ye. K. Ligachev again expressed gratitude for the trust shown in him and wished those present great labor achievements in the name of peace and Soviet people's happiness.

While in Kuybyshev Oblast Ye. K. Ligachev visited the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant named for the 50th anniversary of the USSR, the Komsomolets Sovkhoz, and a Kinelskiy Rayon stud farm, familiarized himself with housing and sociocultural construction in the city of Tolyatti, and visited working people's apartments and trade and consumer service enterprises. He addressed the Kuybyshev City Party Aktiv. A meeting took place with members of the party obkom bureau.

In conversations with the party and soviet aktiv, industrial and agricultural workers, scientists, engineers, and designers, there was a discussion of questions of organizational and political work to prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress, measures to implement the party's course aimed at intensifying the national economy, and ways of accelerating scientific and technical progress and making more efficient use of internal production reserves. The CPSU Central Committee secretary stressed that it is important for party organizations not to slacken the attention they devote to questions of consolidating discipline, organization, and order, developing working people's initiative, and implementing socialist self-administration more fully in practice.

Ye. K. Ligachev was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by Kuybyshev CPSU Oblom First Secretary Ye. F. Muravyev and Oblispolkom Chairman V.A. Pogodin.

Ryzhkov in Novosibirsk

PM040944 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on 1 February Novosibirsk meeting between N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and voters of Zavodskoy Electoral Okrug: "Roads of Communist Creation"]

[Text] The inhabitants of Novosibirsk are preparing for the upcoming elections in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. They are working intensively to implement the plans for communist creation. This was stressed 1 February at a Novosibirsk meeting of Zabodskoy Electoral Okrug voters with RSFSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting was opened by Leninskiy Raykom First Secretary V.G. Shatokhin. The candidate deputy's agent -- Yu. F. Subbotin, leader of a team ~~of fitter~~-adjusters at the Sibtekstilmash Plant -- told those present of N.I. Ryzhkov's life and career and urged the voters to unanimously cast their votes on election day for those loyal sons and daughters of the motherland, the candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The meeting was addressed by Ye. F. Chepel, party committee secretary at the Luch Production Association; M.M. Shevelev, machine operator at the Sibselmash plant; V.S. Nikulinskaya, teacher at the No 48 School; I.A. Glazkov, driver for the No 1 Motor Vehicle Combine; M. Yu. Stepanova, student at the Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography Engineers Institute; and G.V. Aleshin, first secretary of the Novosibirsk CPSU Gorkom.

The speakers spoke about their unanimous support for the party's policy aimed at securing peace on earth and increasing the people's prosperity and noted the great changes that have taken place in the life of the country and every Soviet family since the last elections.

Siberians are greeting the elections with concrete deeds and socialist competition on a broad scale. Their initiative, activeness, and energy are aimed at further intensifying production, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and ensuring the economical and rational expenditure of resources.

The speakers assured the CPSU Central Committe and the Soviet Government that Novosibirsk's working people, like all Soviet people, are fully determined to successfully fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole and greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

N.I. Ryzhkov, who was warmly greeted by those present, delivered a speech. Having expressed profound gratitude for being nominated as a candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, he noted that the trust shown in him is wholly attributable to the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

Voters' meetings with candidate deputies are taking place at a crucial period in the country 's life, the speaker said. Intensive and fruitful work is in progress everywhere to successfully fulfill the targets for the final year of the 5-year plan and greet the 40th anniversary of the great victory in a worthy manner. Ahead lies the 27th CPSU Congress, which, as is known, will sum up the results of yet another 5 years of creative work by the party and the entire Soviet people to comprehensively develop our society, the congress which will adopt the new edition of the CPSU program and the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period through the year 2000.

The in-depth elaboration of these landmark fundamental political documents is the subject of the Communist Party's particular concern in the precongress period. Comrade K.U. Chernenko is making a great personal contribution to this work. His speeches and works reveal in its full magnitude the role of Marxism-Leninism in our society's on-going progress, provide scientific substantiation for resolving the specific questions on the agenda, and elaborate the concept of developed socialism -- an objectively necessary stage in the first phase of the communist system [formatsiya].

Konstantin Ustinovich asked me to convey to the people of Novosibirsk cordial greetings and best wishes for happiness and labor successes in the difficult conditions of Siberia which are so well known to him from personal experience.

The upcoming major events in Soviet society's sociopolitical life and the clear and realistic objectives which the CPSU sets for the Soviet people are creating in the country a special mobilizing atmosphere of general enthusiasm in which the labor efforts of millions ~~of~~ people ~~are coming~~ together in great ~~achievements~~.

The present election campaign is taking place under the flag of the further development and deepening of socialist democracy. Working people are playing an increasingly active part in administration of the state. Today we can say with profound satisfaction that the creation of the new society of which V.I. Lenin dreamed is increasingly becoming a matter for the entire people. The party will continue to promote the improvement of the forms of people's power in every way. We see a realistic way to further democratize society in expanding publicity, developing criticism and self-criticism, and making better use here of the potential of soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, and other social organizations.

Analyzing the results of the country's economic development, N.I. Ryzhkov noted that social production has developed dynamically, production efficiency has increased, and qualitative indicators have improved in the past 2 years.

In 1984 production and labor productivity growth rates in industry exceeded the indicators specified by the plan. The proportion of output growth obtained as a result of increased labor productivity -- 93 percent -- was the highest in the entire history of the national economy. Most industrial enterprises and associations fulfilled their pledges for above-plan increses in labor productivity and reductions in the prime cost of output.

Nice words must also be said to kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers. Last year, in complex weather conditions, the volume of agricultural output was higher than the average for the preceding 3 years of the 5-year plan, and the plan for state pruchases of livestock products was overfulfilled.

Workers in other sectors of the national economy worked quite well. Railroad transport coped with freight shipments; definite successes were also recorded by construction workers, who did considerable work to commission important national economic and social projects and housing and reduce the amount of incomplete construction.

The successes achieved are the direct result of persistent implementation of the party's course aimed at increasing responsibility and strengthening labor and production discipline, organization, and order. At the same time, particular attention must be drawn to the prompt elimination of shortcomings, including the punctilious fulfillment of targets for the production and delivery of the most important types of products and consumer goods.

Novosibirsk Oblast working people are making an appreciable contribution to the development of the country's economy, the candidate deputy said. Since the last elections to the republic supreme soviet the volume of industrial output here has increased 21 percent. This entire increase has been obtained as a result of labor productivity growth.

The oblast's working people also achieved considerable successes last year. In industry the targets for the volume of output sales and labor productivity gorwth were fulfilled. Moreover, these indicators were higher than the average for the RSFSR and the country. The oblast's kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers overfulfilled their plans for the sale of grain, potatoes, milk, eggs, and wool to the state. Last year Novosibirsk Oblast was deemed the winner of the all-union socialist competition for successful livestock wintering and increases in production and procurements of livestock products.

The speaker dwelt on questions to whose solution the party attaches paramount significance. The final year of the 5-year plan, whose 1st month is already behind us, is a crucial period of work, he stressed. The degree of success with which we cope with the big but realistic targets of the 1985 state plan will determine the overall outcome of the current 5-year plan, the growth of the people's prosperity, and a successful start to the new 5-year plan.

Our political and economic tasks are clear. They were spelled out in comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the 15 November 1984 CPSU Central Committee Politburo session: The positive changes in the economy must be not only consolidated but augmented, and the plan must be unconditionally fulfilled and -- where it is possible and necessary -- overfulfilled.

The means to reach the objective are also clear: emphasis on intensification and the efficient utilization of resources, that is, the rational running of the economy.

We have considerable reserves for improving work. Take the enterprises of the Zavodskoy Electoral Okrug, for example. Last year almost half of them failed to fulfill their contractual commitments, one-seventh failed to cope with their labor productivity growth plans, one-fifth did not meet their profit and prime cost reduction plans, and capital construction is in arrears. Most of these and similar shortcomings are linked with organizational miscalculations, incomplete compliance with production and labor discipline norms, and in some places a certain degree of complacency.

The task now is to create all the economic and organizational preconditions for overcoming most expeditiously the arrears where they have occurred. For this, full use must be made of the masses' creative activeness and the growing upsurge in the socialist competition for a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress and the successful completion of the 5-year plan.

For 1985 the party has put forward a specific reference point for competition -- creating funds of above-plan savings and working for at least 2 days using saved raw and other materials and fuel. This appeal has received working people's full support and is already being implemented.

Another most important avenue of work involves constantly improving product quality. High quality means savings of labor and materials, an increase in our export potential, and better satisfaction of the people's requirements. Developing socialist competition for excellent-quality products and construction and impeccable services is an important task for labor collectives and party and social organizations.

Scientific and technical progress and the widespread introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production constitute an immutable condition for the further development of the Soviet economy. It is along precisely this path that we can and must resolve a task of program significance: ensuring that our country reaches the top world level of social labor productivity, N.I. Ryzhkov noted.

The USSR possesses a very big scientific base, a powerful economic potential, and remarkable cadres of engineers, technicians, and workers. Every year the national economy receives thousands of new types of machines, equipment, apparatus, instruments, and means of automation.

The introduction of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution into all sectors of the national economy is closely linked with the elaboration of a mechanism to ensure universal interest in the application of highly productive equipment. This work must become an important component of the overall improvement of the economic mechanism which is being implemented on a broad front and constitutes an integral part of the national running of the economy. The team contract is being actively disseminated, management of the agro-industrial complex and construction is improving, and a large-scale economic experiment is being conducted in industry and the sphere of consumer services for the population.

The purpose of this work is to elaborate efficient methods for managing our gigantic national economic organism and give enterprises and associations greater economic autonomy [samostoyatelnost] within the framework of our centralized plan-managed economy. This work is of special concern to the party Central Committee. It requires a weighty and considered approach and a profound analysis of the state of affairs in enterprises conducting the experiment so as to encourage everything that is progressive and bring to light everything that hinders economic practice.

The past year has shown that the experiment as a whole has had a positive effect on the results of economic activity at associations and enterprises where it is conducted. They have improved their execution of contracts for output deliveries and have overfulfilled their targets and socialist pledges for labor productivity growth and reduction of the prime costs of production. It is important to stress that output volume growth in all industrial ministries participating in the experiment has been achieved without increasing the number of personnel. The experiment in industry has been substantially expanded from the start of the current year -- the number of enterprises where it is conducted has increased from 700 to 2,300. They will account for up to 12 percent of the total industrial output.

In the future, everything that justifies itself during the course of the experiment will become a component of the new and improved economic machinery. The foundations for profound qualitative advances in our economy and in other spheres of social life in the future are being laid today. This is why the main task of the Communist Party and of all Soviet people is to create all the material and spiritual prerequisites necessary for our motherland's dynamic development during the 12th 5-Year Plan. It must become the 5-year plan of fundamental turn-about in raising the economy's efficiency. This means that the qualitative factors of economic management will acquire even greater significance and that the advantages of the socialist planned economic system will be utilized to the utmost. As a result of this, we will find ourselves at a new and qualitatively higher level of solving economic tasks and satisfying the requirements of Soviet people, the level of the requirements of developed socialism.

Analyzing the present international situation, N.I. Ryzhkov spoke of the measures being taken by the Communist Party and the Soviet state to strengthen peace and curb the arms race. The stance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states, he noted, expresses an adamant will for peace and, at the same time, lofty responsibility before their own peoples for their peaceful and happy life.

In conclusion, the candidate deputy expressed once more sincere gratitude to those assembled for their trust, and assured them that he would do everything to justify this trust.

MOSCOW CITY TRADE UNION CONFERENCE HELD 26 JAN

PM311649 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Under the Party's Leadership, Along the Leninist Path"]

[Excerpt] The 16th Moscow City Interunion Trade Union Conference was held at the House of Unions Hall of Columns yesterday.

The conference delegates elected with great enthusiasm an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

An accountability report was read by L.V. Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Trade Union Council. The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The conference delegates unanimously adopted with fervent approval a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Grishin Speech at Conference

PM010905 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 85 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Comrade V.V. Grishin's Speech at the 16th Moscow City Interunion Trade Union Conference"; delivered 26 January at Moscow House of Unions Hall of Columns]

[Text] Comrades! Allow me, on behalf of the Moscow Party Gorkom to welcome the delegates to the 16th City Interunion Trade Union Conference and to wish you and the capital's entire trade union aktiv success in your work.

The present conference is a major event in Moscow's sociopolitical life. The capital's trade unions, uniting virtually all working people in the city within their ranks, play an important role in the struggle to fulfill state plans and socialist pledges, improve Muscovites' conditions of labor, everyday life, and leisure, and raise their political, professional, and cultural standards.

The city party organization highly values the contribution made by the capital's trade unions toward ensuring ahead of schedule fulfillment of targets for 1984 and the first 4 years of the 5-year plan by all sectors of Moscow's economy.

Industry sold output worth hundreds of millions of rubles in excess of plan. The entire growth of output volume resulted from higher labor productivity. The pledges for reduced prime costs of production were overfulfilled. The quality of items produced improved. Savings amounted to tens of thousands of metric tons of rolled metals, cement, diesel fuel, and gasoline.

The modernization and technical retooling of enterprises continued. Last year the city's plants and factories introduced almost 1,000 industrial robots and manipulators. Further development was achieved by transport organizations, and capital construction work is improving.

Moscow's amenities have improved even further. The capital's economy is developing, and a number of important projects have become operational. In the main, apartments are being built with better planned accomodation and meeting higher architectural and user standards. Housing conditions have improved for 300,000 Muscovites. The volume of retail trade turnover and consumer services rendered to the population has increased.

The successes that have been achieved are the results of selfless labor by millions of Muscovites and primarily the capital's entire working class, of the purposeful organizational and political work by party, soviet, and public organizations and economic leaders, and, of course, by the trade unions, as described in detail in the accountability report by the Moscow City Trade Union Council.

I would like to speak with special gratitude of the large detachment of production front-rankers and innovators. Over 40,000 of Moscow's front-ranking workers completed their personal 5-year plans in the first 4 years. The best among them are delegates at this conference. Allow me to thank them and all those who, with their shock labor, initiative, and constant urge to work today better than yesterday, are ensuring the practical implementation of party policy, and to wish them happiness, health, and new successes in their labor for the benefit of our motherland.

The results of the development of Moscow's economy in 1984 and the working people's growing initiative create sound prerequisites for further growth of the city's economy and for the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. This, however, requires solid work.

Great tasks are facing Moscow's working people. They stem from the general line of the CPSU, from the decisions of the 26th party congress, the subsequent plenums of its Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and from Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions on key national economic and social problems. These tasks are defined by the comprehensive plan for the city's economic and social development in 1985 and by the socialist pledges and counterplans adopted by labor collectives.

To put it briefly, this year we have to considerably increase the efficiency of social production through better use of the intensive factors of economic growth, accelerated scientific and technical progress, better efficiency and quality of work, and thrifty and rational use of all resources.

For this purpose it is envisaged that faster rates be achieved in labor productivity growth than in output volume growth. It is planned that a 1-percent above-plan labor productivity growth be achieved and prime costs of production be reduced by at least 0.4 percent in excess of targets.

Faster development will be achieved in machine building and other sectors determining the scientific and technical progress. The implementation of major measures on the modernization and technical retooling of enterprises is planned. A reduction by 10,000 of the number of workers engaged in manual labor on the basis of production automation and mechanization and job certification is planned. The certification of at least 450 production items in a higher quality category is envisaged which would ensure that the share of top quality output represents 53.5 percent of total output subject to certification. The output of consumer goods will increase.

It is planned that the city's industry and construction organizations will work for 2 days on raw and other materials, fuel, and energy resources saved as a result of the policy of thrift.

All types of transport will develop further. The large volume of capital construction will be maintained. The implementation of the set tasks will ensure that Moscow will fulfill the 5-year plan as a whole and will lay good groundwork for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

As you can see, the work ahead of us is intensive and responsible. This also applies to the work to be done by trade union organizations. They are called upon to mobilize all working people primarily to fulfill plans and socialist pledges. It is important to ensure that each Muscovite, regardless of the sector in which he works, is clearly aware that making the 5-year plan's final year a year of shock labor and working in an organized and rational fashion will mean ensuring a new and major step along the path of communist building and the further strengthening of the country's economic and defense might.

Moscow working people have not started 1985 badly. Impetus is being gathered by the mass movement of workers aimed at fittingly welcoming the 27th CPSU Congress and fulfilling personal 5-year plan targets by the 115th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth the 40th anniversary of the great victory, and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement. Many production collectives have joined in the labor vigil in honor of the forthcoming elections for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets. Now it is important to ensure further development of the working people's creative activeness and to create the economic and organizational conditions necessary for this.

Special attention must be given to the fulfillment of delivery obligations. The trade union organizations must make a greater contribution toward the struggle to ensure that not a single one of Moscow's enterprises fails to fulfill its plans and contractual commitments, and they must actively combat the reprehensible practice of downward amendment of plans.

We must ensure that plans are fulfilled daily everywhere, by each labor collective, by each working person, and at each work place. Only thus can we resolve the task set by Comrade K.U. Chernenko in his speech at the 15 November 1984 session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo: The plan must be unconditionally fulfilled and, wherever possible and necessary, overfulfilled.

Trade union organizations have many tried and tested means of achieving higher labor and sociopolitical activeness and creative initiative by working people. They include primarily the opportunities available to trade unions in the work on organizing socialist competition.

Socialist competition is an effective means, tested by life, for nurturing a conscientious and creative attitude toward labor. It makes it possible, in V.I. Lenin's words, to actively involve the majority of working people in the arena of this work. where they can show their worth, develop their abilities, and reveal the talents from the untapped source of the people.

Our party has been giving and continues to give constant attention to the questions of improving competition on the basis of consistently implementing the Leninist principles -- comparability, publicity, and opportunity to repeat frontranking experience. Having developed through stages like the shock labor movement and the Stakhanovite movement, competition has reached a qualitatively new level under the conditions of developed socialism -- the movement for communist attitude toward labor.

It is well known that Muscovites were the originators of this movement. It mobilizes working people for highly productive labor, higher standards of knowledge and culture, and stricter observance of the norms of socialist communal life.

The trade union organizations, together with party and Komsomol organs, must concentrate more actively on the movement for communist attitude toward labor and must work more intensively and objectively to improve all forms of socialist competiton.

Under present-day conditions this competition must stimulate the working people's struggle not only for quantitative indicators but also for high-quality labor and production, for savings of funds and material and labor resources, for prompt execution of contractual obligations, and for efficient and fast introduction of scientific and technical achievements in production.

The trade unions are called upon to study and accumulate frontranking experience in the organization of competition and actively introduce it into the life of labor collectives. The increasingly rich opportunities provided by socialist competition and the movement for communist attitude toward labor must be brought into action so as to ensure a new boost for Muscovites' labor and political activeness and fulfillment of plans and adopted socialist pledges ahead of schedule.

One of the most important features of Soviet trade unions is that they, working within the society of mature socialism, directly and actively participate in the development of society as a whole, the boosting of production, the raising of its efficiency, and the management of the national economy.

A number of important documents have been adopted recently, aimed at further developing the working people's initiative in resolving state taks. These include primarily the Law on Labor Collectives and the CPSU Central Committee and government resolutions on strengthening discipline, developing the team form of labor organizations, and others. While expanding socialist democracy, these documents introduce many new elements into the activity of trade union organizations and offer them new opportunities to implement our party's socioeconomic policy.

It is well known that one of this policy's most important directions is the comprehensive acceleration sicentific and technical progress.

The development and application of modern technology for the sake of man serve as a basis for profound transformations in the nature and content of labor and open up broad scope for reaching the highest possible labor productivity and for the comprehensive development of personality.

The tasks of combining the socialist organization of the economy with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution are being practically and directly resolved by the labor collectives. This is why the trade union organizations can and must play a substantial role in the development and introduction of new technology, the modernization and technical retooling of enterprises, the prompt assimilation of new capacities, and the better utilization of existing ones, and, on this basis, the improvement of labor productivity, work quality, and production efficiency.

The need for trade union organizations to pay greater attention to the solution of these questions is not just dictated by economic considerations. Mechanization, automation, and the introduction of robot technology primarily mean that labor is made less arduous and that favorable conditions are provided for people's creative activity. The struggle to achieve this is one of the fundamental tasks of Soviet trade unions.

The trade unions, as the broadest-based organizations of working people, are called upon to be also the most thrifty, economic, and solicitous masters in their production sphere. The struggle for savings in everything must permeate the entire activity of trade union organizations. The party persistently demands that more work be done to observe state discipline in the use of fuel and energy resources. This task is of great economic and political inportance. The trade unions can do much as regards the observance of established consumption limits for fuel and electricity in their sectors and enterprises and the imposition of strict continuous monitoring of the thrifty consumption of electric power, the expenditure of fuel, and the rational operation of energy-consuming machines and equipment. Most resolute steps must be taken to impose the strictest policy of savings; this must be not just a short-lived campaign, but a matter of constant, daily, and purposeful work.

The trade union organizations are called upon to ensure the development of the team form of labor organization and incentives. The life of teams and the experience they have accumulated in raising labor productivity and in combining the interests of working persons, the collective, and society provide convincing proof that the lofty political awareness and labor standards in teams help develop substantial elements of social relations under developed socialism. The terms "mine" and "ours" and the personal and public elements become a unified entity within the teams.

Over 70,000 teams are functioning today in Moscow's enterprises and construction sites, uniting about 65 percent of the capital's working people. During the 11th 5-Year Plan the number of teams in industry and the construction industry has increased by one-third. On the whole, the indicators are not bad.

At the same time, many shortcomings remain in the work to spread the team form of labor organization. The trade union organizations must aim at eliminating them. Moreover, it is important to help teams not in production matters, but also in educational work, in the strengthening of labor discipline, in solving questions of moral and material incentives, and in organizing the socialist competition.

We have quite a few instances of theft, bribery, drunkenness (even at work), breaches of state discipline, and write-ups. This is a great evil. It inflicts damage on the national economy, our society, and people. It must be resolutely combated. Here, too, there is much to be done by trade union organizations.

Workers' monitoring of the safekeeping of state property, inplacability toward plunderers of the people's assets, bribe-takers, and drunkards, and imposition of strict order everywhere -- these constitute an important duty of trade unions. And this duty must be well executed.

Each team, enterprise, and labor collective must create the most favorable atmospehre for honest, conscientious, and good workers and display utmost exactingness and strictness toward those who breach labor discipline, those who produce substandard goods, and toward the idlers, truants, drifters, drunkards, and bribe-takers who are taking advantage of our society's democratic nature and are abusing its humanitarian norms. The measures adopted by the party for the purpose of strengthening law and order, production and state discipline, and socialist legality are perceived by working people as a reflection of their will and an important guarantee that social justice will be done. A noticeable role in this important work is played by the patriotic movement "Honor and glory -- according to labor!" The trade union organizations must implement active measures for its further development and improvement.

"The question of organization and law and order," Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasizes, "is a key and fundamental one for us. There can be no two views on this. Any disorder or irresponsibility results not just in material costs to society. They inflict serious social and moral damage." The trade unions possess a rich arsenal of forms and methods to deal with those who breach labor discipline. They must be used as fully and as well as possible. The city party organizations will provide comprehensive support in this work.

Comrades! The socialist state has vested in the trade unions extensive rights and opportunities to protect the working peoples' interests. Of course, under the conditions of developed socialist society, this function is exercised in a different fashion than under capitalist conditions.

The supreme goal of the Communist Party and the Soviet state is to ensure further growth of Soviet people's prosperity and improve all aspects of their life. In protecting the working people's interests, our trade unions combat narrow departmentalism, red tape, and formalism, and everything that is alien to the very nature of labor relations in a socialist society.

The concern to improve working people's labor and living conditions is an important aspect of trade unions' activity. They are doing much in this direction. With the active participation by trade unions, 230 of the city's enterprises have established integrated consumer services centers for workers, while 58 enterprises have opened permanent stores and sections which accept food orders. Free catering has been organized in 120 enterprises for workers and employees on evening and night shifts.

But all this is obviously inadequate. The trade unions must be more persistent in improving public catering, trade, and consumer services for working people. Consumer services directly at production facilities must be expanded, and more integrated [order] collection centers, order desks, and food stores must be opened. The experience in organizing free catering for those working evening or night shifts, financed by social consumption funds created by enterprises, must be disseminated.

The trade union organizations must give more attention to consumer goods production. It is well known that a package of measures, envisaging the above-plan production of goods for the population and the rendering of consumer services to a total value of R150 million in excess of this year's plan, has been elaborated for the purpose of more fully satisfying the requirements of the capital's population for goods and services.

The trade unions must undertake the monitoring of the implementation of these measures. We must ensure that all of Moscow's industrial enterprises produce the set volume and range of output for the population.

Major tasks face trade union organizations in the sphere of labor safety and in making labor conditions easier. The city still has enterprises where people labor under unfavorable conditions. In many instances the trade union committees fail to exercise due control over the implementation of measures for the labor safety of adolescents in production. Overtime work is tolerated in many enterprises and construction sites as a result of poor production organization. And the trade union organizations accept this.

When protecting the working peoples interests and showing concern for their labor safety and for easing their working conditions, the trade union organizations are called upon to display greater keenness and principledness and to act resolutely whenever the leaders of enterprises or organizations breach the requirements of labor legislation.

Special attention must be given to the need to make better use of collective contracts as the legal base for interaction between trade union and economic organs and an efficient means of influencing the improvement of production and of the working people's conditions for labor, everyday life, and leisure.

Improvement is needed in the work by trade union organizations on enhancing the culture, education, and training of people. More attention must be given to improve the work by clubs, palaces and houses of culture, libraries, and organizations for the healthy leisure of workers and employees, and also to the development of physical culture and sports.

The trade union organizations are called upon to make a significant contribution to the implementation of the school reform. There are essentially no issues concerning the public education of children and young people that do not affect the trade unions. The creation of sound conditions for the production practice of students, concern for teachers' labor, everyday life and leisure, effective use of cultural institutions and sports facilities for work with children -- these are just a few of the trade unions' tasks in the school reform. Moreover, the goal that has been set is ambitious: To inculcate in children love for labor, a sense of belonging to the working class, and the desire and ability to augment the motherland's strength and riches with their own hands.

Internal trade union work must be improved, the effectiveness of trade union meetings must be enhanced, the needs and moods of working people must be studied, and resolute struggle must be waged against the still existing instances of an indifferent and bureaucratic attitude toward their opinions, suggestions, complaints, and applications. The work by trade union committees must be distinguished by utmost businesslike efficiency and creative approach toward the work at hand and the solution of outstanding tasks.

Comrades! The party has given the trade unions great powers in solving questions of production management, wages, labor safety, social security, and the organized leisure of workers and employees. In using these rights, the trade unions are called upon to influence working people more actively and to comprehensively promote their unity and cohesion around the party and the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

This is especially important under the conditions of today's tense international situation.

The forces of imperialism and primarily the United States are stepping up the arms race and following a course of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are tirelessly struggling to avert the threat of war. This is shown by the agreement reached to conduct new talks with the United States on the entire range of strategic, medium-range, and space means. We advocate the comprehensive reduction -- all the way to their elimination -- of existing deadly weapons and the prevention of the development of new and even more advanced ones. Only the future will show what the U.S. Administration advocates.

This future, of course, also depends on us, on how well we will work, and on the greater contribution made to the struggle for the future by every working person and labor collective, including the trade union organizations. Our motherland's economic and defense might must be constantly augmented.

In conclusion, allow me to wish you and Moscow's entire trade union aktiv new labor achievements, and to express my confidence that the capital's trade union organizations will increase their contribution to the struggle waged by the city's working people to fittingly welcome the 27th CPSU Congress and fulfill the tasks of communist building set by the party.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW CITY KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE

LD011626 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The 26th report-back and electoral conference of the Moscow City Komsomol took place. Analyzing the activity of the Komsomol committees, delegates spoke of the need for a further improvement of the ideological-political, labor, and moral upbringing of youth and perfecting the style, forms, and methods of work.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, addressed conference participants. Taking part in the conference was Comrade Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

PRAVDA REVIEWS LATEST ISSUE OF KOMMUNIST

PM011046 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] Issue No 2 of the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published. It publishes the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the 1905-1907 Russian Revolution," K.U. Chernenko's message to Vietnamese, Polish, and GDR readers, and his reply to the cochairmen of the consultative meeting of Christian church representatives.

It features the article "The Effectiveness and Reality of Soviet People's Power" by V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The section "Toward the 27th Party Congress" publishes the articles "Economic Matters, Political Methods" by G. Posibeyev, first secretary of Mari CPSU Obkom and "Improving the Style of Work" by G. Kolbin, first secretary of Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom.

An article by V. Kozlov and O. Khlebnyuk, "The Human Factor in Economic Development: Lessons of the Thirties," is featured under the rubric "For the 50th Anniversary of the Stakhanovite Movement."

The journal publishes the articles "Captain of the Revolution" by L. Spirin; "The Basis of Peace and Security in Europe" by L. Tolkunov; "An Important International Meeting" by B. Likhachev; and "In the Struggle for National and Social Progress" by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council; as well as book reviews and a letters page.

PRAVDA REVIEWS LATEST EDITION OF 'CPSU HISTORY'

PM311432 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Path of Struggle and Victories"]

[Text] The textbook "History of the CPSU" has been published in a seventh, supplemented edition.

The book illumines the life and activity of the party, including its fruitful multifaceted political, ideological, and organizational work on the basis of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, the 23d-26th party congresses, and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums for the good of the Soviet people and in the name of the victory of communism and of ensuring peace.

The book, published by the Political Literature Publishing House, utilizes new party documents and takes account of remarks and utterances during the discussion of the textbook. The edition is supplemented by an exposition of the main provision of the new USSR Constitution, a chapter on the 26th CPSU Congress, and materials from the CPSU Central Committee February, April, and October (1984) Plenums.

FORMER INTERIOR MINISTER ALLEGEDLY TOOK OWN LIFE

NC011450 Paris AFP in English 1328 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, Feb 1 (AFP) -- Former Interior Minister Nikolay Shchelokov, a Brezhnev-era official facing corruption charges at his death in December, died a suicide, sources close to Soviet legal authorities said today.

Mr. Shchelokov, 74, was dismissed in December 1982, a month after Yuri Andropov succeeded Leonid Brezhnev. He was ousted from the Central Committee in June 1983 and lost his rank of general in November 1984. Mr. Shchelokov was accused of having lead a huge corruption ring that caused the dismissal of dozens of police officials, and of having accumulated a considerable personal fortune in jewels and other valuables that were reportedly found at his home.

Mr. Shchelokov died shortly after his son, a police official, was arrested in connection with the case, sources here said.

In a departure from Soviet tradition, Mr. Shchelokov's coffin at his tightly-guarded funeral on December 15 was closed, raising speculation that he may have taken his own life. The sources concurred with this theory today, saying they had information indicating that Mr. Shchelokov had gone to his son's home on December 13, seized a shotgun and shot himself. Mr. Shchelokov's wife too was rumored to have committed suicide when the scandal first surfaced.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON FOOD INDUSTRY SHORTCOMINGS

PM011031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Reserves of the Food Complex"]

[Text] The successful implementation of the country's food program largely depends on the precise, efficient working of all elements of the processing industry. They must considerably increase production in a short time and improve product quality.

The flow of raw materials into factories and plants has increased appreciably, and it is important to manage it in such a way that not 1 kg of meat, grain, vegetables, fruit, or other products from fields and livestock units is lost. Preserving and making rational use of everything that has been grown and obtaining the maximum products from the raw materials procured is a major state task today.

Last year's results show that food enterprise collectives have done a great deal to fulfill this task. Tens of thousands of metric tons of granulated sugar, vegetable oil, meat, sausage, and other products were obtained above the targets. The sectors of the food complex are working hard to fulfill the target for an above-plan increase in labor productivity and a reduction in production prime costs and are strengthening the policy of saving raw material and semimanufactured resources. The Kolomna Meat Combine in the Moscow area, the Gorkiy Macaroni Factory, the Cherkassy Sugar Refinery, and many other labor collectives have achieved good results in socialist competition. The food industry workers of the Ukrainian SSR, who are conducting a large-scale experiment, are successfully fulfilling their delivery plans.

At the same time, there are many serious shortcomings in the meat and dairy industry and also in the food industry. There are still enterprises where production and labor discipline is poor. Instances of the bad organization of raw materials reception and of the poor-quality processing of livestock, poultry, milk, vegetables, and fruit have not been eliminated. There are frequent cases of extravagance. The leaders of a number of combines have grown accustomed to losses and do not wage a resolute struggle against mismanagement.

This is a crucial time for the processing sectors. The effectiveness of the previous labor of the entire agro-industrial complex largely depends on their activity. Account should be taken of the fact that, owing to the dry summer and bad weather, a number of regions failed to procure sufficient feed for social livestock raising. It is necessary to establish monitoring of the full gathering of secondary food resources and to give livestock units as much protein feed as possible.

The chief task for food enterprises is to make more rational use of raw material resources, the cost of which is considerable in overall production expenditure. Much has been done in the sectors to realize the comprehensive programs for the introduction of waste-free technologies and the full utilization of secondary resources. But many more reserves have not been commissioned. For example, the bulk of the waste and the by-products generated at enterprises in the meat and dairy sector is used for feed purposes at present. If the methods of in-depth industrial processing were assimilated, a considerable proportion of these secondary raw materials could be used to produce foodstuffs.

Modern meat and dairy combines, cheese-making plants, confectionary factories, and enterprises producing baby food have been commissioned in recent years.

They are fitted with highly productive equipment, but construction workers are greatly in debt to food industry workers: They frequently fail to hand over projects on schedule and leave many things unfinished.

All possible production intensification, moving processing capacities closer to raw material sources, strengthening ties with partners in the agro-industrial complex -- this is the main way to develop the food industry sectors. It is necessary to introduce the latest achievements of science and technology more actively and reduce the volume of manual operations. There are large reserves for increasing labor productivity in the broad introduction of the team contract. Several thousand collectives enjoying financial autonomy are now operating in the food sectors. They have the highest output. These and other progressive forms of labor organization and incentive must be disseminated still more persistently.

It is well known how there are still considerable losses in the transportation, storage, and processing of raw food materials. Thus, it is necessary more boldly to introduce waste-free technology for the production of foodstuffs and to master economical management methods. There are still many people doing manual work in the sectors of the food complex. Thus, it is necessary to modernize enterprises more energetically and update work places on the basis of certification. However, food industry workers still do not receive enough of the machinery and mechanisms that they need. For instance, there is a big shortage of vacuum boilers for the production of dry feed from waste. The Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances is in arrears as regards several other modern units.

There are large losses of raw materials at the interfaces between elements of the agro-industrial complex. Take, for example, the delivery of livestock to meat combines. Owing to inefficient organization, lines of trucks frequently form outside the gates of meat-processing enterprises at the height of the procurement season, and the livestock suffers an appreciable weight loss. The experience of the Tuymazy Combine in Bashkiria suggests that the centralized dispatch of livestock for processing must be organized by meat combines themselves on the basis of a schedule agreed on with kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The advantages of this method of transportation are incontestable. Enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the Ministry of Motor Transport can and must help in resolving this problem by making the necessary number of trucks available to meat combines on contractual terms.

The work of the food sectors is directly connected with satisfying Soviet people's needs and enhancing their well-being. Enterprise party committees and trade union organizations must more widely develop socialist competition for the enhancement of production efficiency and the successful fulfillment of the plans for the year and the 5-year plan as a whole, create in collectives an atmosphere of a conscientious attitude to work, call strictly to account those who are responsible for mismanagement, and strengthen labor discipline and order in production. It is a matter of honor for food industry workers to produce more tasty, high-quality products for the population and to make a worthy contribution to realizing the USSR food program.

ALIYEV AT RAILWAYS MINISTRY COLLEGIUM SESSION

PM301727 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Jan 85 p 1

[TASS report: "Sector's Important Tasks"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Railways Ministry Collegium and the Railway Transport and Transport Construction Workers Union Central Committee Presidium was held 29 January.

Railways Minister N.S. Konarev delivered a report on the results of the ministry's work in 1984 and measures to ensure the fulfillment of the 1985 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole in accordance with the tasks stemming from Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session 15 November 1984.

The session comprehensively examined the activities of the railroads and the sector's departments, industrial enterprises, and construction organizations. It was pointed out that the plans set for 1984 for freight turnover and shipment of national economic freight were fulfilled by the ministry. The entire increase in the volume of shipments was achieved as a result of higher labor productivity.

At the same time, it was emphasized that there are unutilized reserves in the sector's work. To assimilate increasing shipments it is necessary to intensify in every possible way the work of all links in the country's transport conveyor belt and, above all, to achieve an efficient rhythm in the movement of trains, an increase in their weight and speed, and the more efficient utilization of locomotives, cars, and other technical means.

The collegium outlined measures aimed at unconditionally fulfilling the targets for the concluding year of the 5-year plan and the socialist pledges of the sector's working people and improving the standard of passenger services. The initiative of progressive collectives relating to above-plan labor productivity growth and reduced prime costs of shipments was approved.

Special attention was devoted to accelerating scientific and technical progress, further improving management methods at all levels, and improving cooperation with enterprises in other sectors. The need to increase the responsibility of leading cadres, strengthen discipline, and ensure traffic safety was noted.

The session was addressed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Participating in the work of the collegium were K.S. Simonov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department; USSR Ministers S.A. Afanasyev and I.D. Sosnov; USSR General Prosecutor A.M. Rekunkov; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and a number of ministries and departments.

BRIEFS

NEW SHIPS -- Moscow January 10 TASS -- The Soviet North Shipping Company took delivery of a new versatile transport, the "Varandei" supply ship. The diesel-powered vessel is designed to deliver cargo to the sea shores which lack port facilities. The big tanker "Marshal Bagramyan" built at the yards in the city of Kerch is currently undergoing running tests in the Black Sea. Shipbuilders from Kerch are working on another tanker to be christened "40 Let Pobedy" (40th Anniversary of V-Day). These are not the only ships to be delivered to the Soviet Merchant Marine which now has a total deadweight of 20 million tons. The Soviet mercantile fleet is to take delivery of 250 new ships in 1981-1985. The fleet of tankers is also in the process of modernization. Its pride is the ecologically safe Soviet-built tanker "Pobeda" which opens a long series of tankers. These ships meet all the requirements of the international convention on preventing sea pollution. The Soviet Union is the only country which operates a nuclear-powered icebreaker fleet. Another such ship, the "Rossiya", currently under construction in Leningrad, will go into service shortly. [Excerpts] [Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 10 Jan 85 LD]

COSMOS-1627 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 1 FEB

LD020748 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0718 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb (TASS) -- The launching of a routine artificial satellite Cosmos-1627 took place in the Soviet Union on 1 February.

Scientific apparatus designed for the continuation of research into outer space has been set up on board the satellite. The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters: initial period of encirclement -- 104.9 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 1031 km; minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 977 km; inclination of orbit -- 82.9 degrees. The apparatus set up on board the satellite is working normally.

SIMULATOR TO TEACH ASSEMBLY WORK IN SPACE

LD011842 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] The Soviet Union has made a simulator to train cosmonauts for assembly work in raw space. Participants in future missions aboard the station Salyut will be able to learn to use multipurpose equipment on it. Cosmonauts are expected to assemble various structures in orbit that will be brought by unmanned probes in parts. In an interview with Radio Moscow the head of the Soviet cosmonauts' training program, Vladimir Shatalov, has said that already before the end of the century whole complexes will be set up from such units in terrestrial space for producing especially valuable semiconductors, (?extract) alloys, and rare medicines.

TASS REPORTS DEVELOPMENT OF BROAD SPECTRUM LASER

LD311304 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1127 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Tallinn, 30 Jan (TASS) -- Estonian scientists have built a laser distinguished by powerful emission that can be tuned to a broad spectrum of frequencies.

"The number of functional possibilities of the new laser is such that it can be used to resolve both purely scientific and applied tasks in various fields, including diagnosis of the environment," a TASS correspondent was told by Karl Rebane, president of the National Academy of Sciences. In the opinion of foreign specialists, he continued, such a laser is considerably superior to the best examples in the world in the number of its possibilities.

Karl Rebane, an eminent Soviet scientist and member of the Executive Committee of the European Physics Society, noted that building lasers has become a major direction of the work of Estonian scientists. Development of lasers began here in the mid-1970's on the initiative of the National Academy of Sciences, which was created under Soviet power. Researchers of the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute and Tartu University joined in with this. The work, which requires very fine precision, has begun to yield fruit. Many models of laser equipment, with applications in various spheres of the national economy, have been built.

In the Soviet Union, Karl Rebane stressed, lasers are widely used for peaceful purposes -- in medicine and space research. Progress in such a fast developing field as laser physics would also be promoted by close contacts with American colleagues, and this is possible only in conditions of stable peace, the Soviet scientist said in conclusion.

MILITARY LEADERS COMMEMORATE FRUNZE BIRTHDAY

Petrov First Deputy Minister

PM031404 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Feb 85 Second Edition pp 1, 5

[Unattributed report on 1 February Moscow meeting to mark the birth centenary of M.V. Frunze: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] The name of Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze, unbending revolutionary, comrade-in-arms of V.I. Lenin, outstanding military leader and theorist, and one of the organizers and creators of the USSR Armed Forces, is inscribed in gold letters in the history of our Communist Party and the Soviet state. Soviet people and Armed Forces servicemen sacredly revere his memory.

The Central Academic Theater of the Soviet Army was the venue 1 February for a ceremonial meeting of Moscow garrison servicemen with the participation of representatives of the capital's working people to mark the centenary of the military leader's birth.

The meeting's presidium included P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy minister of defense; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; I.F. Dmitriyev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General V.M. Shabanov, and Army General I.N. Shkadov; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee; L.I. Matveyev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; and other comrades.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

To tumultuous applause an honorary presidium for the meeting was elected consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov delivered a report entitled "M.V. Frunze -- Prominent Party and State Figure and Outstanding Military Leader and Theorist."

Throughout his heroic life, the speaker noted, M.V. Frunze was among the glorious pleiad of Leninist Bolsheviks. On the day he died the newspaper PRAVDA wrote: "Underground, barricades, death row, penal servitude, revolution, leadership of revolutionary troops, and glory of great victories: This was M.V. Frunze's career." The sources of M.V. Frunze's talent as an organizer and military leader lay in selfless devotion to the cause of the party and people and the ideals of the proletarian revolution.

The things of which M.V. Frunze dreamed and for which he fought heroically and toiled selflessly have now become reality. Our socialist motherland is strong and powerful. Its defense capability is strong and reliable. The Soviet Armed Forces now have everything necessary to reliably defend socialism's gains. Together with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states they are standing vigilantly on guard over peace and the peoples' security.

M.V. Frunze's military experience and the legacy he left in the field of military theory continue to serve the cause of strengthening the defense capability of the world's first socialist state and all the Warsaw Pact states, which celebrate the 30th anniversary of their defensive military-political alliance this year.

The meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Leaders Visit Frunze Grave

PM041031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Feb 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Wreath-Laying Ceremony"]

[Text] On 2 February, the country marked the 100th birthday of Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze, eminent party, state, and military figure, V.I. Lenin's comrade-in-arms, and outstanding Soviet military leader. On that day Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister, Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General V.M. Shabanov, and Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense ministers; and Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the USSR Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid wreaths there and at M.V. Frunze's grave by the Kremlin Wall.

Wreaths were also laid at the M.V. Frunze Monument on Moscow's Frunze Street.

Kulikov Article on Anniversary

PM011524 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Feb 85 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, under the rubric "On the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of M.V. Frunze": "Outstanding Proletarian Military Leader"]

[Excerpts] Tomorrow, 2 February, marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze, outstanding military leader of the Leninist school, military theoretician, and prominent party and state figure. The Soviet people and USSR Armed Forces reverse his memory.

"Frunze's personal history," the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) Central Committee noted, "reflects our party's history." These words tells us much: M.V. Frunze, a son of the working people, traveled a great and glorious path together with the party. He actively participated in the 1905-1907 revolution, the February revolution of 1917, the Great October Socialist Revolution, the civil war, and the routing of the White Guards and interventionists.

M.V. Frunze's organizational talent was shown with new force after the civil war. From December 1920 through March 1924, he was the representative of the Republic's Revolutionary Miliatary Council in the Ukraine and commander of the Ukrainian and Crimean armed forces.

M.V. Frunze was subsequently appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Revolutionary Military Council and people's commissar for military and naval matters, chief of staff of the Red Army of Workers and peasants, and chief of the Military Academy. In January 1925, he became chairman of the USSR Revolutionary Military Council and people's commissar for military and naval affairs.

While holding those reponsible posts, M.V. Frunze made a great contribution to building the USSR Armed Forces and developing Soviet military science.

Under M.V. Frunze's direct leadership, a military reform was carried out embracing all aspects of the Armed Forces' life and whose main aim was to strengthen the country's defense capability. His comments on the growing significance of aircraft, artillery, armored forces, and antiair and antichemical defense facilities are still topical today. Even so, M.V. Frunze attributed the decisive role to those people who use their weaponry and equipment skillfully.

M.V. Frunze's in-depth knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory and military matters and his experience gained in commanding troops during the civil war enabled him to make a great contribution to the development of military theory. He was the first to give a comprehensive definition of the concept of military doctrine that is essentially in force today. The defense of the Soviet state, he believed, should be built "first, on a clear and precise idea of the character of a future war; second, on a correct and precise consideration of the forces and facilities that our potential enemies will have at their disposal; and third, on a similar consideration of our own resources."

M.V. Frunze highlighted two aspect of military doctrine: the political and military-technical. The political element of military doctrine expresses the state's military policy. The military-technical element of doctrine is concerned with the organizational foundations of building the Red Army and Navy, the character of troop combat training, and the methods of resolving combat tasks. Soviet military doctrine derived from the premise that a new war would be protracted and highly mobile and would require the efforts of massive armies and a tremendous concentration of economic, political, and spiritual forces on the part of the people and state. For this reason, M.V. Frunze called for the most earnest preparations for such a war. The Great Patriotic War fully confirmed his prediction. Many of M.V. Frunze's tenets remain relevant to this day.

M.V. Frunze made an invaluable contribution to establishing and developing Soviet military science and military art -- strategy, operations, and tactics. He firmly opposed the Trotskyists, who rejected military science. M.V. Frunze demonstrated in his speeches and articles that it is impossible to formulate scientifically validated regulations without solving general theoretical questions, and that stagnation in the sphere of military theory may be reflected in practical work. As head of the Military Academy of the Red Army of Workers and Peasants (now the M.V. Frunze Military Academy), he did much work to organize military-scientific activity. The concludion that "the Marxist method must be the method of leadership in all spheres of military-scientific knowledge" remains relevant today.

Soviet military art, M.V. Frunze believed, must be imbued with the idea of high activeness and highly mobile and bold offensive actions. However, he did not deny the expediency of defensive actions when the situation so dictates. M.V. Frunze consistently pursured the line of introducing revolutionary principles into the sphere of military theory and practice.

He also took account of V.I. Lenin's tenet that the assimilation and adaptation of all that is valuable in past experience is a source for the development of the military theory and practice of the socialist state. He wrote over 200 theoretical works, not to mention orders and other official documents. The institution in our country of the M.V. Frunze prize for the best work in the military science sphere is a recognition of his services in this area.

M.V. Frunze paid daily attention to the training and education of command cadres. He was the first to establish military schools and various command courses. The work of military academies was improved under his guidance. M.V. Frunze instructed commanders not to confine themselves to military matters, but to take an interest in the achievements of other sciences and to utilize them in the interests of strengthening the country's defense capability.

M.V. Frunze attached great significance to the preparation of the country's rear services on the grounds of its sharply increased role in modern warfare. On his orders, a special course was introduced in the Military Academy's training program to deal with questions of organizing rear services and equipping the forces. Our military leaders, he pointed out, must be fully armed with knowledge not only of military matters, but also political and economic matters, since these are all interwoven in a single entity now and one cannot lead the army successfully without knowledge of these aspects.

M.V. Frunze was among the first to express the thought that a socialist army is more than just a necessary means of armed defense of a country of workers and peasants: Unlike all previous types of armies, it is also an instrument of peace. M.V. Frunze was guided in his multifaceted military and political activity by the Leninist tenet that Communist Party leadership is the ultimate foundation of Soviet Armed Forces building. "The party," he noted, " played and will continue to play the leading role in all our military policy. Without such work by the party, the strengthening of our country's military might and our Red Army's might, inner unity, cohesion, and discipline is inconceivable."

The party was and remains our main military leader. The development and activity of the Soviet Armed Forces have proceeded and continue to proceed under the directing influence of the Communist Party. Contemporary problems of military building are resolved under the leadership of the Leninist Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the USSR Defense Council. This is only natural. The complex international situation, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko points out, "forces us to devote the most serious attention to strenghtening the country's defense."

Thanks to the concern of the Communist Party and Soviet state, fundamental changes have taken place in the technical equipment of troops and naval forces, and their strike power, mobility, and fire power have increased. The field, air, and sea training of personnel is being constantly improved, and organization and discipline are being strengthened. The Soviet Armed Forces have everything necessary to ensure the reliable defense of socialism's gains. Together with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states, they are vigilantly standing guard over these historic gains and are a reliable bulwark of peace and the peoples' security.

M.V. Frunze's military theoretical legacy, which is revolutionary in spirit and content, and the style and methods of his military leadership and enormous educational work among the mass of servicemen, have not lost their significance under modern conditions. A knowledge of M.V. Frunze's works and a study of his leadership and military-political activity make it possible to understand in depth the objective features of military work and the contemporary processes of its development and to creatively resolve the complex and responsible tasks facing the Soviet Armed Forces nowadays.